

BRITISH STRESS
PEACE ATTITUDE
TOWARD CHINADispatch of Troops Not to
Be Construed as Indicating
Change in PolicyLLOYD GEORGE BACKS
GOVERNMENT'S PLANSLabor Criticisms of Proposals
Believed Due Mainly to De-
sire to Close Party Ranks

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The fact that for the first time in history a battalion of guards has been dispatched to China should not be construed as indicating any change from the eminently peaceable attitude adopted by an overwhelming majority of the British people as regards the present situation in the Far East is emphasized here today. On the contrary, there is everywhere a growing sense of approval for Sir Austen Chamberlain's statement of the Government's policy on Saturday, except in the Labor Daily Herald, which expresses the view that the British proposals do not go far enough.

Nevertheless, Ramsay MacDonald, who had been informed in advance what these proposals were, also made a speech on Saturday in which he lauded the Dec. 18 memorandum on which they are based. Mr. Lloyd George, who likewise had been advised beforehand about the Government's policy, similarly declared at a liberal meeting on Saturday that Sir Austen "had shown great courage, great moderation, and considerable vision in the general lines he had pursued."

A Commonly Held View

There is a widespread tendency to regard many Labor utterances criticizing the Government's Chinese policy as due mainly to the desire to close the party ranks before the reopening of parliamentary business, when serious political clashes are expected on the question of the status of trade unions. J. H. Thomas, former Colonial Secretary, speaking in Devonshire last night, however, deprecated any attempt to make party capital out of the Chinese situation. "This is not an occasion," he said, "when any leader of the Opposition or any one who has held responsible office under the crown should take advantage to exploit the sins of the Government."

J. L. Garvin, writing in yesterday's Observer, expressed a commonly held view when he said: "The real source of a world-wide peril is not in China, but in Moscow. Mr. Garvin added: 'By our whole process of trade and intercourse in the last three generations we have done a hundred times as much good to the Chinese as we ever did harm.'"

Warns Great Britain

Philip Snowden, Labor, has also called attention to the Bolshevik activities in China. Lord Meaton, ex-Liaison Chancery of the Exchequer, says the issues in China are not confined to those upon the spot. Lord Meaton recalls the upheavals in India, which have given strong endorsement to the policy of the Government. "It was the defeat of Russian arms by Japan in 1904-05," he says in the Sunday Express, "that set aflame the young Nationalist movement in India. Again, it was the rout of Greece by Mustafa Kemal in Smyrna that fanned the smoldering discontent of the Moslem world into a blaze which is still raging."

He warns Great Britain that another outbreak in India, the "underworld of restless, fanatical hatred of the West" would follow any setback.

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Fliers Enthusiastic
at Canada's Welcome

By the Associated Press

TEN of the 12 pursuit airplanes from the army airport at Selfridge Field here which participated in the "good will" flight through Canada are back in their hangars after a flight from Buffalo, the last leg of the journey. Two others were forced to remain in the East until better flying conditions prevail.

The fliers were enthusiastic regarding the welcome extended by Canadian officials, as well as the cold weather flying experience obtained. Engines were frozen solid in Montreal, where 30 degrees below zero prevailed.

COLLEGES INVITE
GERMAN YOUTHStanford and California Es-
tablish Two Scholar-
ships

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence).—Two fellowships, one offered by Stanford and one by the University of California will be assigned each year to two graduate students of German universities, in accordance with arrangements completed by a citizens' committee acting under direction of the Institute of International Education.

The purpose of these fellowships is to enable German students of promise to visit the United States and gain first hand information and acquaintance of American institutions. No prescribed course will be outlined for the visitors but it is expected that opportunities afforded them will help to strengthen the bond, particularly in the field of education, between the two countries.

Each student is allowed \$1500 yearly, sufficient only to pay traveling costs and board and lodging in residence during the school year of nine months.

May Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford and William W. Campbell, president of the University of California, have given strong endorsement to the founding of these scholarships. The Institute directing the plan was established after the war by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The fellowships are reciprocal to those offered by German universities which are said to provide instruction for 25 American graduate students.

W. C. T. U. PROTESTS
DISPLAY OF FLASKS
IN SHOW WINDOWSConnecticut Branch Is to Ask
Removal of These Articles
From Public Sale

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 31 (P).—Pocket flasks may soon disappear from the show windows of Connecticut department and jewelry stores. Representatives of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are to visit all jewelers and department store owners throughout the State and ask them "to remove the offending articles from public sale."

Representative of the State organization, made the announcement of the impending visits upon his return from a national conference of the W. C. T. U. in Washington, D. C. She said she would recommend that the members who visit the store proprietors go about their mission "with a friendly attitude and seek to accomplish their object" by a kindly, persuasive method.

Another connective representative, Mrs. Myrtle F. Chism of Stafford Springs, returned with a resolve "to put more pep" into the W. C. T. U. meetings.

All connective delegates expressed keen anticipation for the time "when the churches will wake up so that ministers may be supported by their congregations and openly declare themselves on the side of prohibition."

Motion pictures came in for criticism because they "ridicule law observance by showing glamorous drinking scenes which act as an education in the wrong direction to young people."

Akron Pastor Turns Church Contractor
and Plans Edifice to Pay for Itself

AKRON, O. (Special Correspondence).—A pastor who turned contractor long enough to build his congregation an unusual type of combination apartment house and church edifice, and incidentally to save them \$12,000, is found in the Rev. C. A. Goranson of the Swedish Baptist Church of Akron.

An attractive brick and tile structure, trimmed with stone, is the congregation's new home, the fruit of six months' planning and labor. The building also contains three three-room and one four-room apartments. At the rear is a six-car garage.

The property is expected to provide an income of about \$2000 a year. This, Mr. Goranson explains, will be sufficient to care for interest and to reduce the principal each year.

Regular contractors had estimated the cost as high as \$30,000. It was then that the pastor determined to undertake the job himself. He supervised, let out the contracts and served as chief workman, mobilizing craftsmen from his congregation to augment the hired workmen. Oftentimes they would work late into the night.

TEXAS LAYS OUT
10-YEAR PROGRAM
ON RIVERS WORK\$100,000,000 Is Estimated
Cost of Power, Irrigation
and Flood Control

AUSTIN, Tex. (Special Correspondence).—"There is no reasonable doubt that more than \$100,000,000 will be expended in the next 10 years in the control and utilization of the streams of Texas," according to the annual report of the Texas State Board of Water Engineers, soon to be published.

Projects under construction or under survey with option of construction, which total in estimated cost \$115,000,000, are divided as follows: Irrigation, \$50,000,000; water power plants of about 175,000,000 horsepower, \$30,000,000; flood control works, \$15,000,000; steam power plants, \$10,000,000; city water supply reservoirs, \$10,000,000.

These figures, it is shown, represent not only one-tenth of the water conservation possibilities of Texas and are exclusive of projects completed before 1926.

To comprehend the scope of the work it is necessary to know something of the topography of Texas and of the course of the numerous streams from the hills and uplands of the northern and western part of the State toward the Gulf of Mexico.

These streams, about a score in number, and with a network of tributaries all along their courses, have their sources several hundred miles from the Gulf of Mexico, in altitudes varying from 3000 to 8500 feet. Their fall from the mountains to the plains is precipitous, giving unusual opportunities for hydroelectric and water-power plants.

During heavy rains and floods these streams, which at times are nothing but dry arroyos, pour their waters down upon the lower lands. When the floods are over, the streams along their lower courses, some 300 to 400 miles from the Gulf, flow rather sluggishly, but the waste continues.

The restraint of this water is being accomplished gradually through two methods: district bonding and corporate financing. A certain district along a stream sees possibilities for levee construction, irrigation, or power, and organizes in co-operative effect, issues bonds and manages its own project, or failing to do so, corporate capital is permitted to undertake the work and control the water under supervision of the Board of Water Engineers.

The principal streams are the Canadian, Red, Sabine, Neches, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Nueces, and Rio Grande Rivers, and on each of these there are projects under construction or planning which have been made and surveys under way. There are other smaller streams flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, and various tributaries, on which some work is being done.

Hungary Opens Parliament,
Reviving Bicameral SystemPresence of Hapsburgs Believed to Foreshadow
Accession to Throne of Member of Dynasty

BUDAPEST, Jan. 31.—Hungary's capital attracted princes, poets, clergymen, clergymen, and bankers for the opening of the newly elected Parliament on Saturday. It was a significant day for Hungarian folk, for the historic bicameral system was reintroduced after a lapse of nearly a decade. The ceremony of the opening of Parliament in the regal cupola hall was dignified and impressive. Only diplomats and a few invited guests were present to watch the members of the two bodies of Parliament, the Upper and Lower Houses, enter the hall from the opposite doors in their rich gowns, costumes, colorful in red, blue, and gold and bearing their orders and decorations.

Only these relatively few onlookers were privileged to observe the entrance of Admiral Horthy, attended by the Premier, Count Bethlen, and the members of his cabinet, and to hear Admiral Horthy read his speech, which was greeted with much applause. Eyes were centered on four Hapsburg Archdukes, Friedrich and his son, Albrecht, and Josef, and his son, Josef Franz. Many years have passed since the Hapsburgs figured so publicly, and their presence attested their ascent to the present situation and sealed the differences of the past, including the memory of the late Emperor Franz Joseph, who died in 1916.

The presence of the Hapsburgs further meant that they anticipated better days ahead for their family, and their appearance was a prologue for the beginning of the drama which seems as if it must end with accession to the throne of some member of the Hapsburg dynasty. Whether this Hapsburg will be one of the four present or the absent youthful son of Charles, Otto, only the next decade can unfold, although the majority of Hungarian opinion appears to favor the claim of the Legationists who declare that Otto must be crowned King.

The Parliament opening was a day of hope for Hungarian folk, despite the fact the Budapest police showed little enthusiasm. Nevertheless, it was for them, as Admiral Horthy said in his speech, a "day for rejoicing."

In conversation with several persons who were present in the evening, following the ceremony, at the Premier's brilliant soirée, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor gathered that the event has deeply touched the nation, and contributed to unify its various elements as no single occurrence has done since the outbreak of the war. The gathering at Count Bethlen's included Admiral and Mrs. Horthy, Hapsburg Archdukes and Archduchesses, the highest church dignitaries, almost the entire Hungarian aristocracy, members of both houses of Parliament, the diplomatic corps and others. It must be conceded that this sturdy nation is full of self-reliance and confidence for the future.

COAL MINES SHUT DOWN

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 31 (P).—Approximately 25,000 miners were idle today when 13 collieries of the Hudson Coal Company in Luzerne and Lackawanna counties shut down for an indefinite period, due to the overstocked anthracite market. A number of mines of other companies, including the Glen Alden, will be idle for the next two days.

Chicago Opera Cast Arrives
for Two Weeks Boston SeasonFirst Performance Tonight, Verdi's "Aida"
to Be Radiocast in Its Entirety

"Song birds" from Chicago invaded Boston today. They were of the operatic variety and composed a group of 30 or more members of the Chicago Civic Opera Company who have come here for two weeks' engagement opening with "Aida" at the Boston Opera House tonight.

The first opera to be presented tonight, Verdi's "Aida," will be radiocast at 7:55 in its entirety by Station WNAC.

When the Twentieth Century Limited puffed into the Back Bay station this noon, from it alighted the latest arrivals of the opera company's artists.

Among those expected on the train were Charles Hackett, Charles Marshall, Edith Mason, Giorgio Polacco, and Herbert M. Johnson, business manager, and Mrs. Johnson. Maria Kurenko, whose first engagement is Saturday, will follow later in the week and Rosa Raisa will arrive tomorrow.

Arrival of Miss Garden

Mary Garden, prima donna, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. R. W. Garden, her sister, Mrs. Agnes Welch, and two maids, preceded the latest arrivals to the Copley-Plaza by little over an hour. Miss Garden was attired in a brown coat, blue close-fitting hat, black patent leather shoes, carrying a bright scarlet bag and wearing a bunch of carnations in her hair. She was accompanied by a moment to greet a few of the opera company's directors, Miss Garden and her entourage were ushered to her suite.

The largest group had arrived yesterday in three special trains, to which were attached 20 special baggage cars carrying 1750 trunks, scenery and other "props." The group included Jose Mojica, Porrett Lamont, Frank St. Leger, Desire Defrere, Luigi Montemagno, Lodovico Oliviero, Virgilio Lassari, Alexander Kipnis, Antonio Cortis and a host of others. They were all registered at the Copley-Plaza, while still more are staying at other hotels.

Clark A. Shaw, manager, was interrupted from time to time by telephone calls from various parts of the country where the opera company will give performances after finishing its engagement here, which includes in its repertoire of 18 operas, the first week of the season, "Resurrection," "Faust," "The Jewels of the Madonna," "La Cenerentola," "Tristan and Isolde," "Pelleas et Melisande," "Luci di Lamermoor," and "Aida."

Public's Appreciation Growing

Mr. Shaw's face beamed as he tucked them in his pocket. "What a fine real encouragement," he said, turning once more to the newspaper men. "And, by the way, we were \$147,000 ahead at this time a year ago when we left Chicago," he added. "That just goes to show that the public is manifesting an ever

growing appreciation for opera and the culture which accompanies it. It's just splendid."

From Boston, the company will visit Baltimore and then Washington, Pittsburgh and Buffalo, and eventually Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Birmingham and other cities of the South, and then Detroit and Akron, O., where the company will disband until next fall.

While the tobbies of the Copley Plaza were humming with news of the opera company and its personalities, still other artists were to be found elsewhere. There was Vanni-Farcoux, baritone, and Mme. Marcoux at the Lenox. This is his first visit to Boston in 12 years and a representative of The Christian Science Monitor found them enjoying the view from the windows of their suite on the ninth floor, the same one M. Marcoux occupied on his first trip to America in 1912 when he came to sing with the old time Boston Opera Company.

It is the desire of congressional leaders to complete action on the measure in time to permit the Senate to act on the five appointments to the radio commission established, should the President desire to name them before the session comes to a close.

The House made no changes in the bill as reported to it by the Conference committee, although there was considerable sharp dissent voiced. Edwin L. Davis (D.), Representative from Tennessee, a member of the conference committee, charged that the bill had been drafted around the idea of favoring the big radio stations, and that it was a "national waste of money."

He asserted that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, The Radio Corporation of America, the Western Union Company, the General Electric Company and allied interests had plans of controlling the radio, not only of the voice, but energy and pictures, and for the charging of a listening-in fee. Mr. Davis declared that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company had control of a patent which would make listening in impossible unless a fee was paid.

The method is known as the "single side band" system and is used on the new trans-Atlantic telephone. Every wavelength, according to radio engineers, has a "band of frequency." The new device doubles the number of these bands. Special receiving mechanism is required to catch the new type wavelengths. Radio audiences could be limited, it is thought, to those who paid a fee or who had been licensed to own one of the new type receiving mechanisms. In this way listening in would be impossible unless a fee were paid.

Frank D. Scott (R.), Representative from Michigan, another member of the conference committee and sponsor of the compromise bill, said that he was opposed to any listening-in charge, and would favor an amendment forbidding any assessments. He said he was informed that the invention mentioned by Mr. Davis had not reached the stage where it could control radio reception.

IRISH CENSOR FILMS

DUBLIN, Jan. 31 (P).—The censor has a strict censorship of films, and it is a criminal offense to exhibit any film that has not passed the censor's examination. Last year the censor examined 1719 different films, of which 1327 were dramas. The censor rejected 121 and altered 166 of the dramas.

PROF. FISHER
THROWS LIGHT
ON ALCOHOLISMIncrease in Mortality Is
Found the Highest Where
Nullification Is Greatest

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 31 (Special).—Not prohibition but nullification is responsible for increasing mortality in New York and Maryland, says Prof. Irving Fisher, head of the department of economics of Yale University, in commenting today on statistics presented as to the alleged number of fatalities from alcoholism during the year 1926. He says:

"Every year one of the great life insurance companies gives figures of its fatalities from alcoholism. It is interesting to compare their figures with those for the general population."

"I have obtained from the Census Bureau the figures by states for the fatalities both from alcoholism and from cirrhosis of the liver as well as from wood alcohol and denatured alcohol so far as these are available."

Figures Supplement

"These federal statistics have been supplemented for 1926, by figures received by wire directly from the state registrars."

"What do we find? We find: '1. That the alleged increase of fatalities from so-called poisoned liquor seems to be a myth. This confirms the finding of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station that the only important poison involved is alcohol itself.'"

"2. That the death rates from alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver have increased fastest where nullification has been greatest, in particular in New York and Maryland, which have no enforcement codes. The fact has special importance today in view of Mr. McAdoo's recent contention that no state has a right altogether to repeal its enforcement act."

In these two states, where Governor Smith and Governor Ritchie have led in nullification, the rates have increased by leaps and bounds, until in the case of alcoholism, they have actually reached, or exceeded, the pre-prohibition level.

"The pre-prohibition level is meant the average of the years 1910-1914; as partial prohibition, or wartime restrictions, began in 1917, three years before total prohibition.

Going Back to 1910

"In the rest of the states for which we have statistics going back to 1910, the rates are still far below that of prohibition days. In the states available (California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington, Vermont, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia) the death rate from alcoholism in 1925 was 74 per cent of the pre-prohibition level, and from cirrhosis of the liver 62 per cent. In 1926, the rate from alcoholism was 15 per cent above the rate for 1925 for states in which the latest complete statistics are available (Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington, Vermont, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia) the death rate from alcoholism was 4 per cent below 1925.

The alcoholism death rate for 1926 of 15 per cent above 1925 corresponds to 95 per cent of the pre-prohibition level, and the cirrhosis rate of 4 per cent below 1925 corresponds to a rate of 96 per cent of the pre-prohibition level for states including New York.

Lower Than in 1925

"Excluding New York and Indiana, however, the death rate for alcoholism was lower in 1926 than in 1925, at 12 per cent below 1925.

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 1)

Radio to Aid Sales Service
of Group of Boston Stores

Station "Air Shopping News" Opened With Ceremonies
in Which State and City Extend Greetings—
Music Will Inspire Publicity of Offerings

A new service is provided by the larger retail stores of Boston beginning today, with the official opening of the new station WASH, on a wavelength of 380 meters, for the purpose of conveying information to potential buyers, as to any phase of merchandising that the participants desire. Bargain sale information and similar data will be put on the air daily from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., from the top of the Shepard Store, near Station WNAC.

Sponsored by the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the new station is considered the first of its kind in the world, devoted entirely to shopping news. The various stores using the service will have five minutes for their data, radiocast by one of the four young women "reporters" of the station, followed by three minutes of music, this alternating plan being followed all day.

Opening Ceremonies Held

Opening of the new station today was accompanied by several special features. The ceremony began at 10 a. m. with a musical program, followed by short talks by Wellington Wells, representing the State; Mayor Nichols representing the city; Edwin C. Johnson, acting president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the retail trade board; Mrs. Fred L. Piceon, president of the Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs; Dean Everett W. Lord of Boston University School of Business Administration; and Edward W. Gallagher of the Boston Better Business Bureau.

Miss Marion Smith, having charge of the new station, briefly outlined the aims of the new station, known as "Air Shopping News," and introduced her four reporters—Dorothy Dean, Grace Lawrence, Ruth Winslow and Jane Day. The opening ceremonies were radiocast also through WNAC. Beginning tomorrow at 8 a. m., the new station will be functioning completely and on regular schedule. Mayor Nichols commended the project, and assured its sponsors of the interest of the city.

Mr. Johnson, in speaking for the chamber, said in part: "Opening of the Air Shopping News is just another step forward in the further cementing of relations between buyer and seller. What is more significant, however, is the evidence of the ability of a group of competitors to get together for the mutual benefit of themselves and of the buying public. It is fitting that Boston should again be first and particularly in connection with radio, for Boston, as was the case with the telephone, was largely instrumental in its birth. Here it was that the pioneers of radio conducted their tests and experiments and wrote scientific history, as Boston's mercantile today are writing mercantile history."

Mr. Bloomfield said that Station WASH is the first of its kind in the world, another example of the progressiveness of Boston merchants. The station, he said, is "intended to make it easier and more convenient

Population in Russia
Placed at 143,500,000

Moscow, Jan. 31

PRELIMINARY official estimates place Russia's present population at 143,500,000. This is an increase of 38 per cent since 1897, when the last census was taken. The population of the towns increased by 5,000,000 since 1923, showing a steady stream of peasants abandoning agriculture and coming to the towns in search of employment. The rural population now is 118,000,000. Moscow's population jumped from 1,543,000 in 1923 to 2,018,000 in 1927, making it the fourth largest city in Europe and the seventh largest in the world.

TRAFFIC SURVEY
PLAN OUTLINEDProf. McClintock Tells How
\$25,000 Asked by Mayor
Would Be Spent

Prof. Miller McClintock, head of the Albert Russell Erskine Bureau of Traffic Research at Harvard University, appeared before the Boston City Council this afternoon at the request of Mayor Nichols and explained how the \$25,000 which the Mayor has asked the Council to appropriate for a survey of Boston's street traffic would be spent.

Professor McClintock told the members of the Council that about \$15,000 would be required to pay for checkers gathering statistics of the flow of traffic in Boston streets; \$3000 or \$4000 for making measurements and blueprints, and the remainder for defraying whatever expenses may arise other than those outlined.

In explaining the scope of the projected survey for Boston, he told of the recent surveys which he, as head of the Erskine Bureau, has made in Los Angeles and Chicago. The \$25,000 was donated for the survey in Chicago was mentioned as well as the fact that \$20,000 of this sum was returned unused.

He explained the board method on which these surveys are being conducted now and the fact that they must co-ordinate with traffic studies in the surrounding cities and towns. He explained that the Albert Russell Erskine Bureau for Traffic Research at Harvard was supported by endowment and that the expense of making detailed surveys in different cities was merely that incidental to the mechanical and clerical work necessary.

Mayor Nichols introduced an order in the City Council providing for a loan order of \$10,000,000 to be expended for additional accommodation as the Long Island Alms House, now designated as the Long Island Hospital. The Mayor explained that part of the money would be used for the erection of a nurses' home for enlargements, additions and equipment for the power plant, and for the enlargement of the men's quarters.

He said that he had no intention of recommending that the institution be moved to the mainland, as had been proposed, and explained that these improvements were necessary as the institution is already overcrowded.

The Mayor also asked the Council to amend the ordinance which specifies the salary of the building commissioner so that Louis K. Rourke, the present commissioner, will receive \$7500 instead of \$6000 as at present. The Mayor said that the importance of the commissioner's work in the protection of people and property in the city's growth, warranted such an increase in compensation.

On the first basis, some of the reductions recommended are: Attleboro, 2 1/2 cents; Cambridge, 1 cent; Charlestown, 2 1/2 cents; Huntington, 4 cents; Lee, 11 cents; Leverett, 3 cents; Lynn, 2 1/2 cents; Manchester, 10 cents; Northampton, 2 1/2 cents; Seekonk, 3 cents; Worcester, 4 1/2 cents. The total savings would be \$4 cents. Fall River, 3 1/2 cents; New Bedford, 2 1/2 cents; Quincy, 1 cent; United Company, 3 cents. Proposed reductions on the other two bases of calculation ranged below these.

Hopes to Arouse Public

"I am making public this list," Governor Fuller said, "in the hope that public opinion will make its influence felt and provide the corrective, and that companies desirous of retaining the good will and confidence of their patrons will hasten to readjust their prices more nearly in conformity with their earnings, having in mind that they enjoy a franchise that gives them the exclusive right to sell a necessity of life."

"I contend that the public which grants these franchises is a partner in the undertaking and should share in the prosperity of these lighting companies just as it would have to share had times by paying increased rates. I hope our public utility companies appreciate the truth of the old saying that it is better to sleep at 10 per cent than lie awake at 10 or more."

Thinks Rate Reduction Obvious

"From the foregoing figures, I think it obvious that many of these companies can make substantial reductions in the prices now charged for electricity without injury to their credit or their ability to efficiently serve the public, and could have in the process."

"Inasmuch as the appeal has been repeatedly made to the Legislature to give the public utility department the power to initiate proceedings to effect reduction in rates, I deem it my duty in the interest of the public to make these facts known so that the companies themselves can make these reductions."

"I am furthermore inclined to make every effort to effectuate these rate reductions because I observe from day to day activities which in fairness to all concerned should only take place with due regard for the public interest and with a full knowledge of all the facts."

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 1)

GOVERNOR SEEKS
PUBLIC OPINION
IN UTILITY CASEHearing at State House
Tomorrow to Discuss Rates
on Light and PowerQUESTION NOW RESTS
WITH THE COMPANIESMr. Fuller Believes Power of
Price Revision Should be
Given State Board

The Legislative Committee on Power and Light will hold public hearing tomorrow on Governor Fuller's recommendation regarding investigations of and reductions in gas and electric rates.

The committee, meeting at 10:30 a. m., will have under consideration that portion of the Governor's annual message in which he recommended that power be given to the State Department of Public Utilities to investigate rates on its own initiative in order to obtain reductions consistent with the interests both of the public and the companies. The committee will have under consideration that portion of the Governor's annual message in which he recommended that power be given to the State Department of Public Utilities to investigate rates on its own initiative in order to obtain reductions consistent with the interests both of the public and the companies. The committee will have under consideration that portion of the Governor's annual message in which he recommended that power be given to the State Department of Public Utilities to investigate rates on its own initiative in order to obtain reductions consistent with the interests both of the public and the companies.

The Governor's appeal for voluntary rate reductions, followed Saturday night by the issuance of a schedule of reductions which he believes could be made and yet return fair dividends but the problem temporarily at least before the companies for solution. Governor Fuller's recommendation in his annual message to the Legislature, however, indicates that the final solution rests, not with the companies, but with the Department of Public Utilities.

The report due from that department on Feb. 15 in answer to the Shattuck order passed by the House of Representatives is expected to embody the bill offered but defeated in previous years to authorize the department to open rate inquiries on its own motion instead of waiting for company response.

Rate reductions which have been announced since the subject became prominent, some of them almost simultaneously with the Governor's appeal, have given another point to the question. It remains to be seen what representatives will come directly from the Governor's letter when it has had time to be considered by the various company executives. No replies have been received yet. But the trend already noticeable raises the question of whether the companies will make cuts.

MELLON NOTES
WORLD GROWTHAmerican Secretary of the
Treasury Sees Improve-
ment in Europe

By Wireless
ROME, Jan. 31.—The Corriere della Sera publishes an interview had by its special correspondent in the United States with Andrew W. Mellon. There was a marked improvement in the general European situation, stated Mr. Mellon, and he expressed his confidence in an early, definite systematization of European affairs. Dealing with Italy in particular, Mr. Mellon said he was impressed by its economic progress, and he defined the present position of Italy as prosperous.

Replying to a question on the payment of war debts, Mr. Mellon declared that the question would in a short time lose its present grave aspect. The world's economic expansion within the next few years would be formidable. Many countries, notably Africa and South America, would certainly make great progress in their development and would improve the situation in Europe which would be able to find there many outlets for its production.

The effects of war debts on the world's economy would therefore considerably decrease. The present situation, concluded Mr. Mellon, may be compared to the difficulties which arose after the Napoleonic wars, when European statesmen and bankers were perplexed how to face the obstacles arising from the payment of war debts.

In the same way as the great inventions made at the beginning of the nineteenth century saved, unexpectedly the situation, so the very important new inventions recently made will open a new horizon for private enterprise with a general increase of prosperity as the result.

WOMEN'S PEACE LEAGUE
GREET'S MR. PONSONBY

Arthur Ponsonby, member of the English Parliament, spoke at the annual luncheon of the Massachusetts branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom today at the Twentieth Century Club on "The Futility of War."

The following names were present for election: Mrs. James W. Millett, chairman; Mrs. Lucia Ames Leach, vice-chairman; Miss Martha L. Voth and Miss Helena S. Dudley, vice-chairmen, in accordance with a new by-law presented for adoption. Mrs. Otton Folin, treasurer; executive board: Mrs. John S. Goodman, Mrs. R. G. Lopus, Mrs. James S. Stone, Mrs. Emma T. Oliver, Mrs. Joseph D. Leland, Mrs. William P. Keveris, Miss Eugenia Frothingham, Mrs. Iva H. Winter, Mrs. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Dr. Julia S. Greenwood, Mrs. Louise Barnett, Mrs. Walter Wesselscheider.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Sylvia E. Ritchie, C. S., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, Boston, Mass., at the Church of the Mother Church, in the Church Building, North, at 7 p. m. Free lecture, "The Futility of War," by Arthur Ponsonby, member of the English Parliament, at the Twentieth Century Club, at 8 p. m. Free lecture, "The Futility of War," by Arthur Ponsonby, member of the English Parliament, at the Twentieth Century Club, at 8 p. m.

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SOVIET INFLUENCE REPORTED
AT BACK OF CHINESE SITUATIONWashington Authority Declares There Is No Machinery
in China for Registering the Will of the People

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Will there be a new China or several with which Western powers are to negotiate, make treaties, and eventually live in peace or some other state of relationship?" is a question which a number of well-informed observers here now see as a result of the focus to which developments have been brought by the statements of Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and Alfred Soe, Minister of the Chinese Foreign Government.

Last Wednesday evening it is recalled, Mr. Kellogg issued a statement indicating the American willingness to negotiate for the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights, provided there was a stable and representative government with which to deal, so that whatever settlement was reached would promise to be binding and to guarantee protection to American citizens and interests within the new China.

Dr. Soe in explanation of the Chinese position, insisted that China would be prepared to negotiate separately and authoritatively with the United States, but that country would make its position clear and name its own delegates.

Chinese Minister Interviewed
The Chinese minister developed his theme in a conference with representatives of the press here. He admitted that his country was sadly rent by civil war, and that he could only claim to represent one "faction" although he was in correspondence with the Cantonese National Government.

"So far so good, but what then?" say interested students of Chinese problems who are closely following the present rush of developments, but who are in a position to take a more detached view of them than perhaps either the American or Chinese official representatives. As one of these "unofficial" observers explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, suppose all factions do unite for the expulsion of the foreigners, their mutual aim will then have been achieved and it would be rash, indeed, to rest assured that the factional differences would not then break out again with dangers to life and property.

Protection of Nationals
These disorders would inevitably tend to bring back the forces of the western powers for the protection of their nationals, thereby completing a circle which might be described as useless, if not vicious. The only safe way, it would seem, in the view of one of these informants who was a member of the Chinese delegation negotiating with those Chinese leaders who are actually in control of the various portions of the country, and let unity be relied upon only when it is more firmly established as a fact.

In this connection the attractive project, which seems to be taking shape of negotiations and eventually treaties with a reunited, generated, democratic China, should be accepted with the utmost caution, the representative of the Monitor was advised by a well-informed American who has spent much time in China, having recently returned from there, and being now engaged in a line of activity which tends to keep him in close touch with the situation. According to this individual, who may be regarded as an authority, there is in China as a whole nothing worth mentioning in the way of machinery for registering the will of the people. Anything like a comprehensive system of ballots, ballot boxes, election commissioners, is at present non-existent. Various parts of the country are in the direct control of different and hostile military leaders. There is no machinery for popular government and any professions even as to Chinese nationalism should be carefully scrutinized.

Filial Piety Tradition
The reason for this skepticism, it is explained, is to be found in the Chinese tradition of filial piety, under which it is considered moral to betray the State in the interests of the family. In the days of the Manchu dynasty, it is said, there was an extraordinarily high degree of local self-government. Each locality was under the authority of some local dignitary who controlled it quite fully. He was under the authority of the Imperial Government, and paid a portion of his revenues to it, but the amounts and percentages were not large, so there was little friction.

Now to a large extent this old system has gone, and there is nothing yet to take its place. And since the country is now in the control of military leaders, employing and believing in little besides force, it is regarded by those who ought to know as most unlikely that they will be stopped by anything but force, or rather a show of it, for it is affirmed that Chinese forces would hesitate a long time before going up against an equal force of Westerners.

Russians Among the Forces
This phase of the case is somewhat modified, of course, by the fact that Chang So-lin has a unit called a "division" containing something like 3000 White Russians and that there are perhaps thousands of Russian Soviet officers and privates among the Cantonese forces. In view of these and other circumstances well known to certain diplomatic and military authorities for months there is said to be no doubt that Soviet influence is a very large factor in back of the present Chinese outbreaks. It is readily admitted that Chinese nationalism is not the child of Russian Bolshevism, nor is it in harmony with it. Chinese nationalism is the older of the two, and is seen to have had its early inspiration and cultivation from American missionary and educational influences. Here one might say was a factor, a legitimate one which by natural growth might in time have afforded much light and warmth to the world, but the Bolsheviki have poured gasoline on this fire, so we now have a consuming flame which has got wholly out of control.

PANI TO VISIT
UNITED STATESRetirement of Mexican Finance Minister Is Seen
in Los Angeles Trip

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 31 (AP)—Another mass meeting of workmen, held under the auspices of the Regional Confederation of Labor, denounced "American imperialism" and urged the workmen of the United States and other countries "to stand united against United States capitalism in its imperialistic Latin American program."

Disorders in Yangtze Valley
SHANGHAI, Jan. 31 (AP)—Disorders from the Upper Yangtze Valley today reported new disorders and looting on foreign property. Word from Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, said mobs broke into and looted three British firms there, and looting was reported in China College there had been imprisoned.

While it is learned here that all Roman Catholic priests of the State of Jalisco have been notified to report daily to the Department of Interior after Feb. 1, so far as is known priests in other states will not be affected. Similar orders were given to the priests of the State of Durango a few weeks ago.

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Back in China, "If Shanghai had to be evacuated," he continues, "this revolutionary underworld would be a great asset to the government. The administration has unwittingly given sanction and moral support to the activities in China of an agency whose influence in Mexico is regarded with abhorrence if not with perturbation." D. L.

BRITISH STRESS
PEACE ATTITUDE

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Although very active, the league is a small body, and is not recognized by the official authorities, who also have been bitterly opposed to the preparations to meet contingents in China.

Outline Proposals
The Foreign Secretary spoke at Birmingham Saturday night, giving the public the first definite outlines of proposals which had been presented to the Cantonese Foreign Minister at Hankow. He revealed that the British were ready to replace the present antiquated system in China by one more in accord with present conditions, to recognize Chinese law courts as within their rights in trying cases brought by British complainants, to agree to Chinese taxation for British goods, and to approach the concessions problem according to local circumstances.

From first to last he emphasized the sincerity of the British Government in seeking a peaceful settlement and to avoid any action that might be construed as aggressive. Some Conservative comment is that he was over-optimistic. The Times describes his terms as "extraordinarily generous—too generous perhaps to satisfy the sorely tried British community in China."

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COMMUNISTS APPEAL TO WORLD
AGAINST AMERICAN IMPERIALISMCalls for Help to Latin Americans to Save Them From
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By Wireless
MOSCOW, Jan. 31.—In connection with American intervention in Nicaragua, the executive committee of the Communist International has issued an appeal to workers, peasants and oppressed peoples of the world, declaring that the "powerful North American imperialism throws off its democratic mask and reveals its cynical intention to subvert the little countries in Central America and transform Latin America into a colony of the United States."

Textile Issues
TO BE SURVEYED
Woonsocket Mill Men and Committee of City to Hold Conference

Woonsocket, R. I., Jan. 31 (Special)—A committee of 15 business men, headed by John C. Casebome, will confer on Thursday with mill men who have set up the claim that the municipal policy and the public utility commission are working against the interests of the textile industry and may drive more mills south.

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TITHE ON CROPS
MAY BE ABOLISHEDPalestine Committee Divided
on Plan for Land Tax

By Wireless
JERUSALEM, Jan. 31.—The report of the government-appointed committee to consider the prevailing ancient system of a tithe on crops, the main source of the Government's revenue, reveals unanimity in favor of the substitution of a land value tax in place of the traditional burden on industry. This would eliminate the defects of the arbitrary yearly assessment on the harvest which lies on the threshing floor awaiting the assessor's visit, which is often delayed and results in loss to cultivators.

The committee was divided concerning immediate steps as a land tax is only possible after a cadastral survey requiring at least a decade. The majority favors the inauguration next financial year, beginning in April, of a fitted assessment based on the average money value of the land in the last four years, thus paying the way for the Government to share in the high rentals imposed by speculators for use of the land.

The minority dissents, being of opinion that there is no practical substitute for the existing tithe system, pending its abolition. It believes the success of the change is dependent on a uniform assessment of land values, with a rating approximating to the ability to pay in bad and good seasons.

The Government is considering both reports in the light of public opinion.

CLASSICAL CLUB LECTURES

Dr. Kenneth B. Murdock of Harvard University is to speak on "Classical and the Study of Our Native Literature," at the twentieth annual meeting of the Eastern Massachusetts Section of the Classical Association of New England, meeting jointly with the Classical Club of Greater Boston at Harvard next Saturday. Miss Florence Waterman of Boston is to give some use of tests in Latin teaching. Dr. Stephen B. Luce of Boston is to give an illustrated talk on Greece and Mrs. Harriet Boyd Haves of Wellesley College will give an illustrated talk on Crete revisited.

BELMAISON REPRODUCTIONS



A Set of 10
Queen Anne
Walnut
Dining Chairs
Covered with Plum Colored Damask
Lowered in the February Sale

GRACE with dignity... elegance, not overstressed, with comfort... so might one briefly state the character of Queen Anne furniture. Traits explicitly revealed in every line of these fine dining chairs with their cabriole legs, curving stretchers and Dutch feet. For carving the legs display a motif of pendant husks which came in with the style and is a less frequent variant of the familiar shell.

Always Belmason's unerring sense of fitness in the choice of coverings for chairs and sofas gives them a distinction difficult if not impossible to match elsewhere. In this case, a deep plum damask... comfortable, of the period, in its French design, and what English people of the day would themselves have chosen... was the selection. The tone is perfect in the degree of emphasis it gives to the warm tortoise-shell brown of the wood.

Imported from England, this set of 8 side and 2 arm chairs is usually \$2,500. Now \$2,250.

Fourth Gallery, New Building.

John Wanamaker
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

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Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July
1, 1918.

GERMAN CRISIS NOT YET OVER

President Von Hindenburg
Refuses Two of Marx's
Cabinet Appointments

By Wireless

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Although President von Hindenburg has accepted all candidates on Dr. Wilhelm Marx's Cabinet list with the exception of two and the new Government has therefore actually been installed, the crisis which has arisen over the formation of the Government is not yet regarded as terminated, owing to the fact that the German Nationalists have been compelled to make changes, regarding their two candidates.

President von Hindenburg's refusal to appoint Walther Graf, leader of the radical wing, as Minister of Justice and Oskar Hergt as Minister of Interior Affairs and his wish that Dr. Graf be withdrawn definitely and Dr. Hergt take over his post, while the German Nationalists appoint a new candidate for the post of Minister of Interior Affairs, has placed that party in a most awkward position.

If they yield to the President and withdraw Dr. Graf they may cause the exodus of their extreme Nationalist members which will rob the new Government of its majority of two votes in the Reichstag. If they remain firm they will risk a conflict with President von Hindenburg, his resignation and a dissolution of the Reichstag. President von Hindenburg, with his straightforward character declines to give a portfolio in the Cabinet to a man who insulted his predecessor, President Ebert, in the manner Dr. Graf had done.

But even if these changes take place in the composition of the Government, it will still remain the most reactionary the German Republic has had. Already the men around the Kaiser seem to hope that they can utilize this Government for his return to Germany. The first step in this direction seems to be that the Emperor's second wife, Hermine, intends to move to Berlin, where the castle of Emperor William I on Unter den Linden is being renovated in order, as it is said, to enable the ex-Kaiser's second wife to settle down there and prepare the way for the homecoming of her husband.

Thuringian Elections

Show Swing to Left
WEIMAR, Ger., Jan. 31 (AP).—A decided move toward the Left is shown in the returns from the Thuringian state elections. This is regarded as of especial interest, following President von Hindenburg's refusal to appoint Walther Graf, Thuringian Nationalist member of the Reichstag and advocate of a monarchistic dictatorship, as a member of the new Federal Cabinet.

The Socialists and Communists made gains in the Thuringian Landtag, while the Nationalists lost. Of the 56 seats in the Landtag, the Socialists will have 18 and the Communists 8, making the proportion of Labor to Bourgeois seats, 45.5 against 54.5 per cent.

The Bourgeois members, however, will include two Democrats who, in view of their party's opposition to the Federal Cabinet, will probably join the Socialists and Communists in the Opposition, thereby equally dividing the House. In the previous Landtag the proportion of Bourgeois seats was 53.3 to 46.7 for the Socialists and Communists.

The result of yesterday's polling is regarded as an indication that the country as a whole might swing to the Left in case the Cabinet muddle forced President von Hindenburg to dissolve the Reichstag and call new elections.

ART

Joseph Pennell

Show in Boston

Admirers of Joseph Pennell will be pleased with an excellent exhibition of his prints and water colors that is now on view at the Vose Galleries on Copley Square, Boston. The generous product of the brush and graver of this artist added considerably to the interpretative depiction of the American scene. Pennell was more than a draftsman. He was a poet and a philosopher. He was keenly aware of the rapid growth of cities and industries in America. He extracted from the dramatic situation a beauty that rose above the tumult, that surmounted the smoke and steel, that penetrated the noise and turbulence. On top of it all, he set a mood of calm and serenity. He accumulated the clumsy material, wove it into a fine pattern. From smoke and chimneys, blurry lights, fog, and the massive, thick architecture of the large city came material that could be transformed by his fertile imagination and delicate decorative sense.

Several of the finer specimens of his big city compositions are on view at the Vose Galleries, including some of the New York series that have recently become rare. Railroad tracks, trestles, skyscrapers, the speed and rush of the city, the massiveness, the towering buildings, the uneven sky line. The little flicks of the graver strangely can catch such a diversity of elements, such a variety of moods. There was an abbreviation as to detail. A roving gaze over the expansive city caught the few important masses, the dark and light areas, the receding vistas. Some are Whistlerian in their illusive quality, in their airy almost fantastic implications.

And then there is a print of "Avenue Valenciennes," this time a turn to the beauties of Nature, a poem to the charm of tall, slender trees that recede in splendor down an avenue. Always grace, always the charm of slightly varying quality in each tree. Sensitive, responsive was this artist to all the beauties of the outside world whether man-made or natural. A group of water colors, among the later works of the artist, add further beauty to this show. Here there is the treatment of the same subject at slightly different angles, in varying moods. It is the view down the river toward the Statue of Liberty from the window of the artist in the

Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn. The water and boats, the skies, cloudy and fair, offered him ample material for his complicated designs. With a quick scintillating brush, with dots of color here and there, a few brief but poignant strokes, he built up these effective compositions that are dynamic, suave, telling mosaics of the beauty of New York City.

At the same gallery there have been hung some of the decorative canvases of Robert Vonnoh. The merits of this artist have long been known. The effectiveness of his brush is far above the ordinary in transferring the less tangible beauties of nature that are apparent only to the more sensitive.

A group of sketches by Nancy Livingston bear witness to her appreciation of nature and her capacity for drawing with a discerning and differentiating line the quality of the trees and the vegetation.

Beautiful Scene in Canada's Backwoods



One of the Guides Provided for Those Seeking the Winter Delights of the Forests of Ontario and Quebec. Trails Have Been Organized and Comfortable Log Cabins Provided for the Tourists.

ADVENTURES IN CANADIAN WOODS MADE POSSIBLE FOR VISITORS

Least Experienced Traveler Can Enjoy Winter Sports
With the Aid of Expert Woodsmen—Suitable
Cabins Provided by Railway

By Wireless

MONTREAL (Special Correspondence).—Outfitters in northern Canada, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the shores of Hudson Bay, are exercising their dog teams and giving the necessary attention to their cabins along the shores of lake and river, in preparation for conducting parties of tourists over winter trails in Canada's north woods. The first of such trails was opened from Roberval, in the Lake St. John district

the ways of the north. Through woods and clearing, over frozen lakes and streams and up hill and across ravine, the trail winds from the railway station to the first of the camps chosen.

The first day's journey may stretch anywhere from 5 to 35 miles, through forested areas and clearings and each succeeding day's trip is laid out according to the capabilities of the persons making up the party. Snowshoes are provided by the outfitters; a dog team and a guide is set aside for the use of each of the travelers, so that he or she may ride when snowshoeing becomes irksome, and comfortable cabins await at the end of each day's journey through this mystic woodland. Between cabins the visitor travels under the guidance of an experienced woodsman, to whom the signs of the woods, unintelligible to the outsider, are as an open book.

Tracks of Wild Animals Seen

Tracks of fox, fisher, lynx and other animals are crossed, signs of moose, caribou or other animals, feeding or traveling are met with as the party proceeds.

Should the game laws of the chosen territory permit, there is more than likely to be an occasional meal of fresh fish, taken through a hole in the ice of lake or river, and this serves as a welcome change in diet. The cabins where the travelers are housed are comfortable and warm. Built for the accommodation of hunters and fishermen, they are of log construction, usually containing two or three rooms. Bedrooms are walled off for the accommodation and privacy of the visitors; cooking and dining takes place in the large outer room, and the guide sleep at night in tents or other cabins separate from the visitors.

The cost of these journeys is reasonable, considering the equipment and man power which must be provided by the outfitter to insure the comfort and convenience of his guests. The journey may be long or short, but it is inadvisable to make it for less than a week. The journeys may be stretched out to three weeks or a month if the visitor so desires; they may cover anywhere from 50 to a couple of hundred miles through territory where few have gone, and in whatever part of northern Ontario or Quebec they may be made, the visitor is assured of a real holiday.

PRESIDENT GIVES DEFENSE POLICY

Warns Against Race for
Armaments—Gen. Lord
Shows Economy Results

WASHINGTON (AP).—An assurance of "adequate military preparedness" was coupled by President Coolidge with a warning against militaristic gestures or acts leading to competition in armaments in his address to the semi-annual business meeting of the Government. He reported a prosperous condition of the Treasury, but again withheld promise of early tax reduction pending a study of the producing ability of the new revenue law.

Mr. Coolidge made no direct reference to the content in Congress to override his stand against immediate construction of three new cruisers, or to the proposal to increase the budget for the Army, but he took the occasion to remind Congress that the question of national defense always receives "the most serious thought in my recommendations to the Congress in the budget message."

"What we need, and all that we need, for national protection is adequate preparedness," he said. "I am for adequate military preparedness. As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy, the Chief Executive of this Nation has an emphatic responsibility for this phase of our welfare."

Advocates of Peace

"As a nation we are advocates of peace. Not only do we refrain from any act which might be construed as calling for competition in armament, but rather should we bend our every effort to eliminate forever any such competition. We cannot and should not divorce our own interests in this direction from the welfare."

Mainin Speed Control
MAIMIN
for
Factory Sewing Machines

"Fits Any Motor"
NO RHEOSTAT
NO TRANSMITTER
NO CLUTCH
NO LOSS OF POWER
Economical, Increases Production,
Easier to Operate, No Breakdown
Losses, Keep Both Hands on
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Controls all speeds from stitch-at-a-time to the most rapid. Release touch on the foot treadle. Release pressure on the treadle brings the machine to an instantaneous stop. Unit small and compact. Installed out of operator's way. No changes in table necessary. Send postcard for further information.
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Hotel Sheraton
For a night or for a year, furnished suites and single rooms are available at this charming homelike hotel.
61 BAY STATE ROAD
Boston, Massachusetts

COTTON LOSS LAID TO EVAPORATION

Remedy Said to Rest With
Egyptian Growers

By Wireless

CAIRO, Jan. 31.—The economic problems relating to Egyptian cotton occupied the attention of the international cotton congress here, Friday. William Howarth, managing director of the Fine Cotton Spinners' Association, said the excessive moisture (8 to 14 per cent) which has been introduced in recent years into Sakel cotton before the fiber leaves Egypt increases the cost of making Sakel yarn, the spinners being compelled to add this loss to the selling price, and that Egyptians control the factors necessary to bring about a reform.

W. M. Wiggins, supporting Mr. Howarth, said the lost weight due to evaporation equalled the cost of carriage and insurance between Alexandria and the Lancashire mills, and that the loss could be eliminated by the factor and grower.

The subject will be renewed when the congress meets in Alexandria early in February.

On Friday evening Lord Lloyd entertained the British delegates at the High Commissioner's residence on the banks of the Nile.

LECTURE TONIGHT IN THE MOTHER CHURCH

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice at Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, this evening at 8 o'clock to which the public is cordially invited. The subject of the lecture will be "The Gospel of Salvation." The lecturer, Mrs. Melvia E. Ritchie of Seawick, Pa., is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church.

HEAT FOR THE TRAFFIC "COP"

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Lawson of 9 Massachusetts Avenue have presented a small oil heater to Norman P. Cross, patrolman in charge of traffic at the junction of Beacon Street and Massachusetts Avenue, to aid in protecting the patrolman from the cold blasts which sweep in from the Charles River close-by. Patrolman Cross places the heater in the stand which he occupies in the center of the congested junction. He keeps the heater at the Lawson home, where it is quickly accessible in sudden cold spells.

Shorthand IN 24 **\$35**
LESSONS
The New Simplified Shorthand
SPEEDWRITING
Names of students who have acquired a thorough working knowledge of the system in the school during the past 3 months will gladly be furnished on request.
New Evening Class begins on February 7.
HICKOX
SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
Copley Square, Boston, Mass.

ALLIED CONTROL CEASES IN REICH

Commission Disbands After
Seven Years Labor—
Task Was Impossible

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The interallied commission of military control operating in Germany, after seven years' existence, today disbanded, after giving a great object lesson in efficiency and coercion. Its end was totally irrespective of the decisions of the Conference of Ambassadors regarding German fortifications. If the ambassadors could give a clean certificate of good conduct to Germany so much the better, but if not, the practical consequences remained the same.

It was announced on Dec. 12 in Geneva that the interallied commission would be withdrawn on Jan. 31, and the Council of the League of Nations would hereafter, as occasion arises, survey the German armaments. It is true there were outstanding questions between Germany and the Allies, but it was not from the viewpoint of the cessation of military control, important whether they were settled.

Germans Play for Time

Germany has obviously taken advantage of this situation and has played for time. The Allies were powerless, since they had surrendered the military commission. Hence it was possible Germany prolonged the negotiations to the last minute. If no arrangements were reached, Germany lost nothing, but kept the fortifications. On the other hand, it was likely that by driving the Allies into a corner the Allies would prefer at the price of comparatively small concessions on the part of Germany to give a certificate of good conduct. If they did not they would appear in the public eyes as dupes.

Such was the awkward dilemma on the final day of the existence of the interallied commission. It is certain that the military control of Germany has not yielded the results which statesmen seemed to anticipate and the commission goes unemployed, unhonored, and unused. The employment of coercive methods in a great country cannot be effective and disarmament cannot be assured by the presence on German soil of a few allied agents. There is plenty of evidence to show that materially Germany is stronger than when seven years ago the commission began its work.

Efforts are made up to cover its

defeat and the collapse of the system of coercion, but in spite of the official view sensible observers in Europe cannot doubt that the Versailles Treaty has failed. The bankruptcy of methods of force directed against a nation whose motive is apparent.

Difficulties of Evacuation

The Journal, today, recalling the difficulties of evacuation which the commission faced, remarks: "One cannot disarm completely and definitely 65,000,000 inhabitants. One cannot disarm the largest industrial power in the world." Certain immediate and obvious things could be done, such as demanding the destruction of fortresses. For the rest it was easy to dissimulate.

For a long time it has been recognized in all well-informed circles that the commission's task was impossible. The formidable industrial and chemical machinery of Germany cannot be suppressed, and it is convertible to other purposes. The German army is nominally limited in numbers, but a new method of training has been found and the Journal admits that Germany has been pushed by Versailles into a fresh and superior system of army organization. The paradox of allied constraint is that it has placed Germany in the advance guard of military evolution.

Thus ends the Versailles experiment, showing the inefficiency of force and indicating the need for pursuing a better way.

FRENCH MARKETS TO BE RESTRICTED

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 31.—France's ability to compete in the world's markets will be very restricted in the immediate future. This opinion is expressed in the trade forecast for the current quarter issued by the Federation of British Industries, representing the chief manufacturing interests here. The federation bases this view upon the fact that the recent increase in French franc values almost eliminated the gap separating price levels of home-produced goods and imported commodities, thus removing the stimulus hitherto given to French exports.

The federation holds, on the other hand, that the way is being slowly opened for a "sustained expansion of British trade."

CO-OPERATIVE PLAN WINS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO.—With more than 45 co-operative oil companies operating in process of organization, this plan of buying gas and oil has become firmly established in Minnesota. It was announced by the American Farm Bureau Federation here.

DR. FINLEY PAYS LINCOLN TRIBUTE

Address at Hampton Links
Service of Emancipator
and Gen. Armstrong

By Wireless

HAMPTON, Va., Jan. 30.—Dr. John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times, delivered the Founder's Day address on "The Education of Lincoln," commemorating the founding of Hampton Institute for the education of the Negro by Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong in 1868.

Intimate interviews were quoted by Dr. Finley showing that Lincoln's own education beginning with field and forest did not stop with school of learning to read and write. "He kept on growing," said Dr. Finley, "and that is the lesson he teaches to the nation today. We have set up our machine of education and compelled people to pass through it on the way to literacy, but if we do not inspire them to go on then we are missing the major purposes of education. Skill and power did not come to Mr. Lincoln without self-discipline and self-education."

In estimating the contribution of General Armstrong to education, he said that the work of Lincoln would not have been perfect without the work of Armstrong, and Armstrong on the other hand could not have done his work except for Lincoln. "Lincoln could know no greater satisfaction than to see the children of those whom he emancipated being educated. If General Armstrong had not put into his training the essence of the education of Lincoln he should not today be helping an emancipated race to American education."

Trustees of Hampton Institute present were: Dr. Francis G. Peabody, Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. Henry W. Foote, Belmont, Mass.; J. Henry Scattergood, Philadelphia; Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, Richmond, Va.; Homer L. Ferguson, Newport News, Va.; Frank Darling, Hampton, Va.; Clarence H. Kelsey, and Dr. William J. Schieffelin, New York.

CHICAGO PUPILS HELPED

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO.—Scholarships enabled 292 boys and girls of working age to remain in school last year in Chicago, a report of the Vocational Supervision League stated. Of this number, 174 were given financial assistance by this league and the remainder by the Scholarship Association for Jewish Children.

You will find Buick a delightful car to drive

Until you drive one of the latest Buick models, you'll never know how fine motor car performance can be.

This car starts easier. It has a high-speed, heavy-duty starting motor. It steers more willingly and parks more handily, because its steering gear, especially engineered for low pressure tires, is the finest and most expensive type on any motor car today.

And you'll feel safer in a Buick. Buick 4-wheel-brakes are mechanical, with every operating part of drop-forged steel.

Above all, you will enjoy the amazing smoothness of the Buick engine, vibrationless beyond belief at every speed.

Buy a Buick! You'll get driving qualities that are the envy of the motor car industry.

THE GREATEST BUICK EVER BUILT

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN

Division of General Motors Corporation

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

SCHOOL TRAVEL BILL IS FILED

Commissioner Takes Steps to Legalize Expenses of Officials

In order to clear up any doubt as to the legality of municipalities paying from the school appropriations the expenses incurred by school superintendents or other school officials attending educational meetings in or outside the State, Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, has filed a bill bearing an emergency preamble to legalize such payments.

The necessity for the bill arises from two decisions. One is from former Attorney-General Jay R. Benton, upon the request of Henry P. Long as to whether or not municipalities may legally expend money for the purpose of entertaining conventions. Mr. Benton ruled that in the absence of a statute expressly permitting municipalities to appropriate money raised by taxation for this purpose, such expenditures are illegal.

Opinion by Attorney-General

The other opinion is from the present Attorney-General, Arthur K. Reading, at the request of Dr. Smith as to whether or not the ruling of Mr. Benton applied to expenses of superintendents of schools to attend meetings. Mr. Reading states in his opinion that the former request contained no question which would include the manner in which appropriations for schools might be spent and the purposes to which they might be applied.

On the specific question of Dr. Smith as to whether or not "school committees in this State may send superintendents of schools to various educational meetings held outside the Commonwealth, their expenses being paid from the school appropriations," Mr. Reading states:

"Because of the conflict of city charters and town by-laws, in the matter of appropriations for school purposes, I cannot render the opinion you desire without a careful study of every local situation. Such a task is without the scope of my authority. Each case must be treated upon its own merits. In the cases of cities an opinion should be requested of the city solicitor; in towns, of town counsel."

This is one of the first opinions rendered by Mr. Reading.

"Issue Most Important"

Dr. Smith has today written chairmen of school committees in Massachusetts outlining the situation and informing them of the bill he has filed. He describes the issue "the most important one that has lately come to the attention of school committees and officials."

Opportunity for considerable confusion results because of the various points of view and interpretation of the law likely to be reflected by city solicitors, town counsel and auditors, states Dr. Smith. The whole situation cannot be satisfactorily cleared, he says, without some legislation which fixes definitely the authority of school committees to continue a practice which they have long followed, and which, "by general agreement, has been found to be necessary to the most efficient conduct of the schools."

In the meantime, Dr. Smith advises school committees to secure the opinion of the town counsel as to the legality of expenditures that may arise in the near future.

THROWS LIGHT ON ALCOHOLISM

(Continued from Page 1)

being 5 per cent below, while the rate for cirrhosis was 1 per cent above. In New York, the rate from alcoholism rose fast since the repeal of the Mullen-Gage law, until in 1925, it was practically at the pre-prohibition level; and in 1926, 23 per cent above that level and hence also above 1925 by the same percentage. The rate from cirrhosis of the liver in 1925 in New York was 57 per cent of the pre-prohibition level and in 1926 was 6 per cent below 1925, which corresponds to a rate of 54 per cent of the pre-prohibition level. In Maryland, the rate from alcoholism in 1925 was 24 per cent above the pre-prohibition level, and the fatalities from cirrhosis of the liver in 1925 was 65 per cent of the pre-prohibition level; the 1926 figures for Maryland are as yet unavailable.

The fatalities from wood alcohol or denatured alcohol, the chief "poison" in liquor about which there has been such a hullabaloo, show no great change between 1921 and 1925 inclusive, the rate being two per 1,000,000 of population. The rate for 1926 is not yet available.

In short, Governors Smith and Ritchie are blaming the Federal Government for their own shortcomings. Having done their best to wreck prohibition in their own states, they now hold prohibition responsible for what they themselves might have prevented.

"Not prohibition but nullification is responsible for the increasing mortality in New York and Maryland. Their Governors tell us we cannot enforce the law. They should say simply that they won't."

BELMONT TO START NEW GOVERNMENT

Representative Form Will Go Into Effect March 14

Belmont is preparing to begin operations under its changed and representative form of government at the town meeting to be held in Town Hall on Monday, March 14. The Board of Selectmen is getting the first warrant under the restricted form of representation ready for consideration by the 263 citizens who have been delegated to represent the great body of the voters. The elec-

tion of a moderator will follow the reading of the warrant.

Belmont adopted representative town government on June 8 last year following a long campaign of education and discussion on the proposition. The population of the town, 15,256, was so great that the Town Hall was inadequate for assembling of voters. Attendance at the stated town meetings declined and the citizens realized that the same condition which had actuated Brookline long ago to change its form of town government and later Milton and other large towns was operating in Belmont.

At the election last June the vote in favor of the change in government was decisive. It was decided to divide the town into seven voting precincts and that 36 representatives to town meeting be elected in each precinct. The election of the town meeting representatives took place last Monday.

Music News and Reviews

Tarasova-Sinfonietta

Nina Tarasova, singer of folk songs of Russia, and the Boston Sinfonietta, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, gave a joint concert in Symphony Hall last night. Mme. Tarasova sang "early Russian classics" by Varianoff, Goussier and Glinka, and a group of Russian folk songs used as themes by Tchaikovsky, Borodin, Stravinsky and others. The Boston Sinfonietta, composed of 20-odd players of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and making its first appearance in Boston, playing Haydn's D major Symphony, Honegger's "Pastoral d'été," Glinka's "Kamarinskaya" and the Ballet Music from "La Gioconda."

Mme. Tarasova has a typically Russian soprano voice, which is hardly to be judged according to the usual vocal standards, since her talent lies rather in characterization. Garbed in brilliant costumes, she sang her songs of naive gaiety or sentiment with dramatic effectiveness, to the great pleasure of the large audience, which evidently contained many who were able to understand the meaning of the songs of those who did not know Russian. Mme. Tarasova explained captivately the nature and content of each of her songs.

The Sinfonietta also was warmly received. Mr. Fiedler revealed a commendable talent as a leader. If he as yet lacks the authority of experience, he nevertheless shows an individual conception of the music in hand, and a knack of obtaining the results he desires from the players. As yet, however, to be expected, their response was ready and expert. At present Mr. Fiedler's beat is naturally a bit irregular, and the performance last night lacked the finish that may be expected later. But on the whole the debut was an artistic as well as a popular success, and this little orchestra should soon become a valued addition to Boston's musical organizations.

Honegger's "Pastorale d'été," played for the first time in Boston, proved to be a charming work, in which the chief fault observable, if means economically used. An early piece, written apparently in a mood of sincerity, it contains none of those startling effects which are associated with the name of the composer. The chief fault observable in a first hearing was a tendency to too much mere repetition of themes. This, one would think, might easily become tiresome. Possibly, the musical material is spread a little too thin.

L. A. S.

Roland Hayes

Roland Hayes, tenor, drew to his concert at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon an audience which filled every seat, packed the long side aisles, and overflowed to the ample stage itself. To the listeners Mr. Hayes brought singing which seemed to be never surpassed in program and in performance. He reached a high point of achievement, accompanying him in his splendid work was William Lawrence, his accompanist and excellent accompanist. German songs stood first, "Die Braut," "Auf dem Kirchhof," and "Bei Dir Sind Meine Gedanken," and two of Wolf's, "Benedict die Selge Mutter" and "Nun Wand're Maria." The gentle pathos, the keen sensibilities, the soft loveliness of Mr. Hayes' singing in the second of Brahms' songs was incredibly effective. In brilliant contrast was the fiery, dramatic utterance of the stormy sections of the first of Wolf's songs.

The ability to extract the very core of the most exquisite music has long been Mr. Hayes' finest feature. Now he is showing astounding growth in his interpretations of more turbulent music. In Paul's "Le Secret," in Sandoz's "Ritini" and in the "Dream Song" from "Manon," Mr. Hayes gave further evidence of his dramatic powers, rousing listeners to intense as he proceeded.

"For the rest," Mr. Hayes is still the consummate artist and modest singer. No affectations mar his stage manner. He preserves the musical integrity of his programs. His songs in English remain models of worth and his established custom demands, Mr. Hayes concluded his concert with Negro spirituals. And for a description of Roland Hayes singing spirituals, only superlatives may suffice. Long after the concert had been completed, an almost silent audience waited for more and still more.

C. S. S.

People's Symphony

Yesterday afternoon, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra gave its ninth concert of the season before a large audience. Stuart Mason conducted and the assisting artists were Louis Cornish, pianist, and Valtor Pooles, first violin of the orchestra. The program: Mozart, Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro"; Handel, Concerto for viola and orchestra (first time in Boston); Converse, "Elegiac Poem" (first time in Boston); Rubinstein, Concerto in D minor for piano and orchestra; Chabrier, "Marche Joyeuse."

Following a spirited reading of the Overture came the Handel Concerto, played by Mr. Pooles. Warmth of tone and flexibility in bowing characterized his performance. Although his technical proficiency was apparent in the first and third movements, it was in the second movement that his real powers were disclosed. This beautiful music requires not only a certain digital accuracy,

CONTOOCOOL MILLS PLAN EXPANSION

Change in Selling Methods to Be Put in Effect

New officers were elected by the Contoocool Mills Corporation at its annual meeting today, at which plans for further expansion, particularly in sales activities, were considered. W. B. Weissblatt was named treasurer, succeeding H. E. Fisher, who was re-elected clerk.

Directors elected included: Eugene H. Clapp, Henry E. Fisher, Charles F. Hutchins, Walter M. Parker, Henry D. Rodgers, and Thomas W. Streeter, president. The number of directors was fixed at seven.

It was reported today that this change in personnel would mark

also a change in the selling methods of the mills. Mr. Weissblatt will devote most of his time to purchasing their product, and had already made a successful start in that direction while serving as assistant treasurer under Mr. Fisher. He has spent the past six months at the mills, familiarizing himself with the product and methods of manufacture. From now on he will make his headquarters in Boston, at the company's office, 73 Chauncy Street.

Mr. Weissblatt's experience has been mainly in advertising and merchandising, and most of his connections have been in that field, so that with him there is nothing new in the new plan. He is a native of Philadelphia, and attended George Washington University, Washington, D. C. While at college he worked on the Washington Times. When the United States entered the World War, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the 320th Infantry and saw service in France on several fronts.

George B. Doane, rear commodore of the Cruising Club of America, will preside at the dinner Captain Pidgeon will give for the most outstanding accomplishment in yacht cruising of the year 1926, and once a farmer and commercial photographer, arrived in Boston today.

Captain Pidgeon derived his knowledge of navigation and seamanship from studying books in a Los Angeles branch library.

He cleared from San Pedro on the Islander on Nov. 18, 1921, "bound for the South Seas." Some three years later he appeared on the horizon on the opposite side of the world. He was 42 days at sea without a sight of land, after which the "library navigator" landed on one of the Marquesas Islands. He had seen the South Seas, but he continued to sail west. Passing through Torres Straits, Captain Pidgeon pointed Islander toward Mauritius, a long drive across the Indian Ocean.

From Mauritius the Islander pointed southwest for Cape Town. St. Helena rose in the distance, and following which the Islander shaped a course toward home. From St.



W. B. WEISSBLATT
New Treasurer of Contoocool Mills Corporation.

RADIO TO AID SALES SERVICE OF GROUP OF BOSTON STORES

(Continued from Page 1)

for you to learn how a number of Boston's leading stores may serve you from day to day. Miss Smith and her staff of reporters will bring to you a personal message which will tell you just where and how you will find the things you need and want in practically every line of merchandise. A feature will be the announcement of the correct time every hour.

"Truth in Advertising"

"Every statement to be made to fully checked up as to its truthfulness, accuracy and reliability. No store may use this station unless it conforms to the highest ethical standards and unless its reputation for reliability in dealing with customers is beyond reproach."

"Stores from which you will hear from day to day are: Jordan Marsh Company, William Filene's Sons Company, R. H. White Company, Gilchrist Company, The Shepard Stores, C. F. Hovey Company, E. T. Slatery

Linked With Business Bureau

"That WASN warrants public confidence and will get it is well indicated by the fact that it has voluntarily adopted the standards of the Boston Better Business Bureau. All air shopping news reporters have been supplied with a set of Better Business Bureau standards, so all 'radiads'—if I may coin a new word—will be subject to a code of ethics and practice designed to prevent incorrect statements, misunderstandings and to promote confidence."

Mr. Wells, president of the Massachusetts Senate, said that "the merchants of Boston are to be congratulated on the vision and initiative they have shown by organizing this new service. It is a step in the right direction, and it is hoped that among merchants and between merchant and public. The plan set for the Air Shopping News insures the public reliable and trustworthy information as to merchandise in Boston stores, and on other matters of general interest. It will be something more than advertising. It will perform a definite service to that great body known as the shopping public. And as it serves it will succeed."

Dean Lord pointed out that "Boston's radio service is a collection of business administration, has long recognized the cultural and economic value of advertising. Indeed, an advertising lecture was the first one given in our business course. We rejoice that this new publicity medium is provided by our enterprising and progressive Retail Trade Board and welcome this share in its inauguration."

B. & M. OFFICIALS ON SERVICE TRIP

Seek to Improve Relations With Traveling Public

A group of officials of the Boston & Maine Railroad left the North Station today for a 10-day trip through New England, with the object of developing improved relations between the railroad and the public it serves through agents and station employees in various part of the system.

"The railroad's public relations are to a considerable extent in charge of the men who meet the public at the freight house, at the ticket window, on the trains and at other places of service," in the opinion of George Hannauer, president. This thought, together with a belief that the railroad's representatives in various cities may be able to improve their relations with the public in meetings local industrial situations, will be brought to some 30 points on the system, centrally located, to which agents and other employees at various stations, will come for the gatherings.

In the party were P. J. Mulaney, general freight agent; J. R. McAnany, general freight agent; W. O. Wright, general passenger agent; and Col. A. N. Payne, manager of the Boston & Maine's industrial and agricultural bureau.

MAJOR COMMENDED BY AUTOMOBILE CLUB

Greater Boston automobilists were saved thousands of dollars in damages to springs, tires, exhaust engine and other motor equipment during recent snow storms through the prompt action of Mayor Nichols in having the snow cleared from the streets, according to a letter of commendation sent out by Miner H. Paddock Jr., president of the Boston Automobile Club.

NEW COMET REPORTED FROM SOUTH AFRICA

A cablegram just received at the Central Bureau of Astronomical Observations at Copenhagen, announced the observation by Reid of a supposedly new comet of the eighth magnitude, called Reid's comet. This is assumed to be Dr. William Reid of South Africa, an amateur astronomer, associated with the observatory at Good Hope, who has previously discovered in recent years no less than seven comets, three in 1921, and one each in 1923, 1924 and 1925.

This comet is not visible in the northern hemisphere, being located on the border line between the constellations Grus (the Crane) and Tucana (the Parrot). The detailed observation reported was as follows: Right ascension, 22 hours, 50 minutes, 40 seconds; declination, south, 57 degrees, 40 minutes. Daily motion, 44 seconds of time east and four minutes south.

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Children's Concert

With Ernest Schelling directing the second of the series of Children's Concerts by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place at Jordan Hall on Saturday morning. At the first concert, Mr. Schelling had inaugurated a discussion of form in music. He enlarged on this topic on Saturday, introducing slides of various architectural forms to illustrate his points. He then told youngsters about rhythm, emphasizing its fundamental importance and its varied manifestations.

The music chosen aptly exemplified the different rhythms. Schubert's "Military March," the Allegretto Scherzando from Beethoven's Eighth Symphony, the Allegro con grinta from Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony, the familiar "Battle Hymn of the Republic" (this sung by the audience), Berlioz's arrangement of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance" and the tumultuous "Polovian Dances" from Borodin's "Prince Igor" made an effective list which held the attention of the children and brought enthusiastic applause from them.

The fortunate young people who are introduced to the understanding and appreciation of music through these informal concerts are to hear about musicians of their own country at the next concert, Feb. 12. Mr. Schelling has arranged a program of representative works by MacDowell, Chadwick, Carpenter and other American composers.

38,000-Mile Yacht Voyage Pictured "by One-Man Crew"

Captain Pigeon Was 42 Days Without Seeing Land, but His "Branch Library Navigation Education" Always Brought Him to the Right Port

Stories of his 38,000-mile, single-handed voyage around the world; days at sea in storms and calm, and visits to remote ports in the far-away corners of the globe, visited only by trading schooners, will be recounted by Harry Pidgeon of Los Angeles at a dinner given by the Boston Chapter of the Cruising Club of America at the Rowes Wharf station of the Boston Yacht Club this evening.

George B. Doane, rear commodore of the Cruising Club of America, will preside at the dinner Captain Pidgeon will give for the most outstanding accomplishment in yacht cruising of the year 1926, and once a farmer and commercial photographer, arrived in Boston today.

Captain Pidgeon derived his knowledge of navigation and seamanship from studying books in a Los Angeles branch library.

He cleared from San Pedro on the Islander on Nov. 18, 1921, "bound for the South Seas." Some three years later he appeared on the horizon on the opposite side of the world. He was 42 days at sea without a sight of land, after which the "library navigator" landed on one of the Marquesas Islands. He had seen the South Seas, but he continued to sail west. Passing through Torres Straits, Captain Pidgeon pointed Islander toward Mauritius, a long drive across the Indian Ocean.

From Mauritius the Islander pointed southwest for Cape Town. St. Helena rose in the distance, and following which the Islander shaped a course toward home. From St.

Helena, he steered approximately northwest, passing Ascension, and until reaching the Windward Islands, where he headed for the Panama Canal, thence up the Pacific to San Pedro. Captain Pidgeon says that he likes adventure.

NEW FIELD SEEN BY BIOCHEMISTS

Experiments With Oocytin Reported On at University of California

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 31 (AP)—The curtains of the laboratory have been drawn aside after 20 years of intensive research work to reveal publicly for the first time one of the most interesting studies in natural science of the present century.

At the University of California, Dr. Guy W. Clark and Dr. Paul W. Sharp of the biochemistry department, announce experiments with oocytin, a substance which they claim starts the development of the germ of animal life already lying dormant in the egg. Tests with this substance, extracted from the blood of various animals, disclose that it has the power of fertilizing and producing new individuals from the egg of the common sea urchin.

However, the men concerned with the problem state the fact that the question has nothing to do with the development of animal life chemically, but "merely acts as a spark to start the life process, the development of individual animals from the egg."

In a communication to the American Journal of Biological Chemistry, Dr. Clark reports that "these chemically-started animals have not lived more than two or three days. There seems to be something lacking in the physical or mechanical means of carrying out the fertilization that causes their death after the formation of membrane has well begun and the normal process of development seemingly set going."

Concluding Dr. Clark says "the process has been tried out successfully on other organisms than the sea urchins. However, we are not interested in producing synthetic animals at all, but are desirous solely of determining exactly why the sperm and egg fuse to form a new individual. Now that it is known that oocytin will produce the desired results in the case of a sea urchin, that is all that is of interest to us at present. Any further experimentation along this line at present would be mere curiosity."

NEW WATER SUPPLY PROJECT IS STUDIED

Legislative Group Hears of Plan to Meet Emergency

Hearing was given today before the House Ways and Means Committee on the recommendation of the Secretary of State that a fee of \$1 be charged for re-registering women notaries and justices of the peace when they change their names. There are about 25 such cases per year, he said. Under an amendment to the Constitution, such charge shall be made as provided by the General Court. The charge has never been fixed. Mr. Cook told the committee. There were no other speakers.

Hearing also was given on the bill based on the report of the special water commission to make available the water of the Sudbury and Cochichewick watersheds immediately for the metropolitan district. This work, Chairman Charles E. Keeneland of the district commission, explained, will be finished by August and will give sufficient water to meet the present daily deficiency of 16,000,000 gallons.

No land taking, except for the pipe line and pumping station, will be needed and the total cost will be not more than \$900,000, it was stated. Chief Engineer Frank E. Windsor of the water supply commission and Chief Engineer X. H. Goodough of the division of sanitary engineering, Department of Public Health, also spoke for the bill.

Loring Young, representing the water supply committee of the town of Framingham, said he did not wish to delay this bill, but sought assurance that the rights of Framingham in the taking of water would not be endangered. Had the town been allowed to develop the water rising in its own borders, he said, it could have had a permanent supply at a cost of about \$200 a 1,000,000 gallons. It is compelled to pay the Framingham reservoir, plus a \$38 pumping charge. He felt the town should not be asked to pay more than it would have cost had not the State stepped in and taken its water supply.

GLUTTING OF MARKET FOR LUMBER DEPLORED

EUROPEAN SETTLERS FARMING IN ALBERTA

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—That the British Columbia Government take legislative power to curtail the output of the Province's great lumber industry, and thus prevent overproduction, was a dramatic proposal laid before the provincial Legislature here by A. E. Munn, a prominent lumberman, representing a lumbering district.

Mr. Munn read a formal message to the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest, including Oregon and Washington, urging it to co-operate to prevent the glutting of markets. The industry, he said, should recognize no international boundary line, but should co-operate in the output of its product, so that no tree would be cut when there was no market for it. Price-cutting and unregulated production are responsible for the present depression of the great western American and Canadian industries, he said.

800-Acre Botanical Garden Planned Near Santa Monica

LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence)—An 800-acre botanical garden will be established in Mandeville Canyon, in the western portion of this city near Santa Monica, by the California Botanical Foundation, it has been announced by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

The garden will be part of a comprehensive plan for a post graduate university for plant study sponsored by the foundation. The property adjoins the site selected for Occidental College, at present located in the heart of the city of Los Angeles, and will spring from a substantial nucleus already existing in the extensive private gardens of H. C. Oakley.

MATURING OF BONUS CERTIFICATES URGED

MERIDEN, Conn., Jan. 31 (AP)—Following the lead taken recently by the Massachusetts Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Connecticut Veterans of Foreign Wars want on record here yesterday at a quarterly session as favoring the immediate maturing of all bonus certificates, and voted to memorialize Congress to make effective this plan.

Abund 300 delegates, a part of the State and National Federation of Veterans, were present at the session, which was held in the city hall, with the quarters of the State auxiliary serving as the main office for the day.

Sails 38,000 Miles



CAPT. HARRY PIDGEON

Factory Workers Earn Higher Pay

Average \$2 More Weekly Than Office Employees, But Do Not Work as Steadily

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Factory employees and other workers earn an average of \$2 a week more than office workers of comparable type, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, whose survey embraced 20 occupational classifications in 18 large cities of the United States. It shows, however, that office workers have a slightly shorter working day and experience fewer unemployment periods from seasonal changes.

The higher social esteem in which office work is held by many persons is due "largely to illusory considerations belonging to a past, not to the modern age," it continues.

"Probably the closer association with management and the appearance of greater opportunities for advancement play an important part in this," Magnus W. Alexander, president of the board, said. "But, speaking from a quarter of a century of experience in industrial and affairs connected with industrial management, I do not believe that the average industrial worker's opportunity for promotion is one whit less than that of the office worker. Opportunities are numerous and ever increasing for those with eyes to see, the industry to prepare themselves and the initiative to seize them."

PANAMAN TREATY MAY BE DELAYED

Minor Differences Halting Its Ratification

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—An exchange of notes and a possible delay in ratifying the treaty between Panama and the United States signed July 28 are seen as likely following action of the National Assembly in suspending the treaty discussion.

Ricardo J. Alfaro, Panamanian Minister to the United States, now in Panama to explain its provision, has been ordered by Rodolfo Chiari, President of Panama, to return to Washington to confer on a reopening of negotiations. Commenting on the situation, Mr. Alfaro said he hoped differences of opinion, which he has all along insisted are of a minor nature, can be settled by an exchange of notes. If this is possible and if ratification is obtained from the Panama Assembly the treaty must still run. Mr. Alfaro said the American Senate before it adjourns March 5.

The State Department has been kept informed of Panama objections, but has not announced them. Unofficially it is stated Panama disaffection arises from the provision of an advance of \$1,250,000 for Panama for connecting Porto Bello with Colon and Panama City by road.

LIQUOR "CONTROL" STYLED "DISGRACE"

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—British Columbia's Government control liquor system has proved "an economic failure and a business disgrace," Maj. R. J. Burde, member of the provincial Legislature declared in that assembly here. Although he has been one of the strongest enemies of prohibition in the Province, Major Burde confessed himself utterly dissatisfied with the present liquor situation here.

To effect some measure of reform he proposed "more control by competent men to propose and carry out methods of improving conditions. At present, he said, working men are forced to pay cash in the Government liquor stores and as a result, they make the merchants and ordinary business men wait for the payment of their bills. He accused the Government of using disgraceful methods to enforce the liquor law through the use of secret police and declared that bootlegging was rampant.

CLUB WOMEN STUDY PRESS

State and National Federation Open Contests in News Writing

Convinced that journalism is an essential feature of their work, club women of the State are competing in a news story prize contest conducted by the press and publicity department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, of which Miss Alice G. Albee is chairman. Miss Albee has recently published a practical and comprehensive course in club journalism, prepared with the co-operation of editors of newspapers.

Federated club women have been among the first to recognize the importance of publicity in carrying on their activities, in extending and developing them and in taking the messages they contain to the thousands of women in and out of the federation. A few rules to be observed in the preparation of material for the press were sent out several years ago by the general federation, but Miss Albee's course seems an epoch-making event in the history of women's club work.

As this activity is being pushed by the General Federation also, it means that, all over the land, an army of women is being trained in the art of journalism. Even though the majority of them may not get beyond the preparation and presentation of the simplest facts they will almost inevitably do much to promote club activities. Those who go further have opportunity to be of great service and to advance rapidly in club work.

In recognition of her service Miss Albee has been appointed chairman of the northeastern division, department of press and publicity of the general federation, and also national chairman of journalism courses.

The present contest is for the best write-up of some club activity of the present year. It need not be over 1000 words in length and preferably should be as short as possible. Topics proposed as possible subjects are: How club houses are acquired and financed; recreational work; charitable and civic work carried on by a club in a community; how it is done, how financed; public work of all sorts, including work among high school or college students; forestry plans or other work for the general public; all other club activities; ways of raising money to pay mortgages, or for other purposes; scholarships, special sales, pageants, plays and entertainments of special note; special club programs featuring local talent; important conferences; important work of any club member.

Ten dollars is to be awarded to the best story and \$5 each to the second and third. The contest is open to any federated club woman in Massachusetts, unless she is in the regular employ of some newspaper. The story need not have appeared in print. The contest closes April 1.

Another prize story contest is announced by the general federation which offers a \$50 prize. This must be an advance story from 300 to 700 words in length, and must have appeared in some newspaper. This contest closes May 10.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW ATTRACTING THROGS

The varied exhibits comprising the New England Sportsmen's Show, now in progress at the Mechanics Building, continued to attract a large attendance of persons interested in wild life and conservation.

Opening Saturday under the auspices of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, the exposition was visited by more than 10,000 persons during the first day. It will continue through Saturday.

One of the features of tomorrow's program will be William L. Finley's illustrated description of his trip to Bering Sea and his study of Alaskan wild life. On Wednesday George Palmer, Putnam director of the American Museum expedition to Greenland, will show pictures of his adventure.

Among the diversified exhibits attracting particular interest is the display of Indian handicrafts of Joe Ranco, Indian canoe maker of Maine.

SCHOOL OF LAW ADOPTS PROGRAM

Yale to Restrict Enrollment
and Raise Tuition Fee
From \$250 to \$300

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 31 (AP)—Restriction of enrollment in the Yale School of Law to well within 400, with an accompanying increase in entrance requirements, so that applicants will be selected on a competitive basis, and an increase in the tuition fee from \$250 to \$300 is announced. The new policy will go into effect in September, when the opening of the new school year.

The first year class, exclusive of Yale College seniors, will be limited to 100 entrants. The former provision for acceptance of those who have had three years of college work will be abolished, and a degree required for admission of applicants other than properly qualified Yale seniors.

Other features of the increased entrance requirements include refusal to accept transfer students unless they can show a B grade from a first-class law school. Yale seniors, to combine their last academic year with their first year of law school, will be required to have a grade of 75 for their junior year, or a grade of 75 for the first three years of their college course.

While complete details have not yet been worked out, those who are admitted next fall will probably be selected through a personal interview, plus a consideration of their college records.

The increase in tuition is based upon the extension of the honors courses, which were introduced last fall in the Yale School of Law, and upon further raising of the quality of instruction. Loan and scholarship funds for the school, to aid deserving students, particularly from the South and West, are expected to be increased.

It is believed that plans for the law school buildings to be erected by a gift from the trustees of the estate of John W. Sterling '64 of New York City will be announced next fall. The designs, as executed by James Gamble Rogers '30 of New York, call for a Gothic group with dormitory space for 250 men, an auditorium in which the entire school may gather, a large number of seminar rooms for graduate and honors work, accommodations for an extensive library, and classrooms.

VARIED LIST OF INDUSTRIES GRANTED CHARTERS BY STATE

Charters of incorporation have been issued to the following new Massachusetts companies by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State.

Provincetown Inn Corporation, Provincetown; restaurant; capital \$50,000; incorporators, Joshua Paine and Celia C. Francis, both of Provincetown, and Henry Heller of Boston.

Martin Shoe Company, Inc., Lynn; manufacturing and selling footwear; capital \$50,000; incorporators, Samuel D. Cole, Salem, and M. Lane and Edward H. Swain, both of Lynn.

Maryland Candy Company, Lynn; candy; capital \$25,000; incorporators, Walter A. Davis, Swampscott; Earle E. Spiller, Beverly, and Edward J. LeClerc, Lynn.

Gillespie Manufacturing Company, Inc., Boston; hair tonics; capital, \$50,000; incorporators, Phoebe A. Houghton, Boston; Joseph H. Rock and James L. Rock, both of Dorchester.

Darius A. Putnam, Inc., Worcester; undertaking business; capital \$65,000; incorporators, Darius A. Putnam, Daniel B. Davis and A. Douglas Clark, all of Worcester.

Apexone Company, Boston; phonographs and radios; capital, \$250,000, and 2500 no par value shares; incorporators, Frank H. Thayer, Boston; Charles E. Tibbets, Brookline; John C. McPhail, South Weymouth; and Edward B. Clark, Framingham.

Inter-State Building and Construction, Boston; builders and contractors; capital, \$100,000; incorporators, M. Leo Coughlin, Quincy; George Kara, West Roxbury; and William Turtile, Brookline.

Central Motor Sales Company, Worcester; automobiles and accessories; capital, 1000 no par value shares; incorporators, William H. Leland, Edwin P. Woodman, and Merrill S. June, all of Worcester.

Rental Building Trust No. 4, Inc., Boston; real estate; capital, \$100,000; incorporators, Harold G. Storke, and David J. Donahue, both of Arlington, and Allen T. Rogers, Boston.

Premier Advertising Company, Malden; advertising; capital, \$25,000; incorporators, John W. Kelley, and Daniel J. Kelley, both of Malden, and Henry P. Kelley, Somerville.

McKee-Dodge Employment Company, Boston; employment agency; capital, 500 no par value shares; incorporators, Gerald H. McKee, Dorchester; Arthur A. McKee, Arlington; and Robert G. Wilson Jr., Boston.

Irving S. Stone, Inc., Boston; real estate; capital, \$50,000 and 500 no par value shares; incorporators, Irving S. Stone and Jeanette Z. Stone, both of Brighton, and Bertram F. Schreffner, Brookline.

Cleaves & Pine, Inc., Gloucester; vessels; capital, \$26,000; incorporators, Benjamin F. Pine and Anna M. Carls, both of Gloucester; and George H. Cleaves of Frides Cross-Ing.

Bailey & Delane Lumber Company, Boston; lumber; capital, \$50,000; incorporators, Horace A. Bailey, Reading, and Roland H. Delane, both of New York, and Angier L. Goodwin, Melrose.

H. G. Davis, Inc., Boston; automobiles and repair; capital, \$25,000; incorporators, Howard G. Davis, Dover; Benjamin S. Davis and Anna Walsh, both of Boston.

Grove Hall Chevrolet Company, Inc., Boston; automobiles and repair; capital, \$100,000; incorporators, Samuel Smerack, Roxbury; Max Brown, Boston, and Bessie J. Ziff, Malden.

Arsonson Coat Company, Boston; clothing; capital, \$100,000; incor-

LECTURE PLANNED AT ART MUSEUM

"Silver, Old and New," Will
Be First Topic

Four free lectures on successive Sundays in February will be given at the Museum of Fine Arts. The first for the month is Feb. 6, on "Silver, Old and New," by George Hunt. On Feb. 13 Mary C. Sears will give a talk on "Leather and Book-binding." The subject and speaker for Feb. 20 will be announced later. On Feb. 27 Charles J. Connick will talk on "The Craft of Stained Glass." The general subject of the series is "Progress of Craftsmanship."

Through the generosity of the Misses Hannah M. and Grace Edwards, a special exhibition of paintings bequeathed to the Museum of Fine Arts by Robert J. Edwards will be opened on Feb. 2, and continue through Feb. 23. This collection known as the Julian Cheney Edwards collection, includes pictures by Gainsborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Monet, John Singer Sargent, Dodge Macknight, Mathew Maris, Everett Peters, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, and others. The Macknight group numbers seven.

The famous painting by El Greco, "St. Martin Dividing His Cloak With a Beggar," recently presented to the Museum of Fine Arts by Robert Treat Paine 2d, has been hung in Gallery Four at the Museum, and is now on exhibition.

There has been hung for exhibition in the print rooms of the museum a collection of miscellaneous modern prints, including lithographs and etchings by Forain, Manet, Degas, Toulouse-Lautrec, and a collection of lithographs by Paul Gauguin.

WOMEN TO HEAR TALK ON POLITICS AND STYLE

Fashions in dress and the influence of politics on style formed the subject of a talk given before members of the Women's City Club in Pilgrim Hall this afternoon by Mme. André Alphandery of France. To-morrow evening Miss Marjorie Posselt will give a violin program at the clubhouse.

Sir Herbert Brown Ames, second Canadian delegate to the last assembly of the League of Nations, is to speak at a dinner to be given by the club Wednesday. Dr. George Draper is to speak Friday on "Panels of Personality."

Miss Mary C. Wiggins is to hold a travel conference in the clubhouse on Friday evening.

TOWN TO VOTE ON MEMORIAL

Lexington Town Meeting
Tonight to Decide on Ac-
ceptance of the Gift

LEXINGTON, Mass., Jan. 31.—Citizens of Lexington assemble in town meeting tonight to decide whether they will accept from the trustees of the Isaac Harris Cary Educational Fund a memorial building and auditorium which will provide space for the preservation of relics of historical interest. The board of selectmen recommend that it be accepted.

The gift provided in the will of Susanna E. Cary and Eliza Cary Farnham includes a lot of 126,706 square feet in Massachusetts Avenue, Lexington, between Vine Brook and the estate of Dr. William L. Barnes. Such an area provides sites for the proposed memorial building and such additional buildings as the town may decide to erect in the future.

The memorial, according to the plans prepared by the architects, Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley and Willard D. Brown, would be a symbol of the early days of American history and constructed so far as possible of such material as was available at the time of the Revolution. The exterior of the building would be of red, water-struck brick. Steps, sills and foundation would be of granite and the roof of shingles.

The general appearance of the building would be somewhat similar to Faneuil Hall. Looking to the future, the selectmen recommend that a committee be appointed to advise the town on the question of erecting a town office building adjacent to the proposed Cary Memorial, as Moorfield Storey, legal advisor to the Cary Fund trustees, states that the building may be used for town meetings, dancing, theatricals, public lectures and the like.

The selectmen have pointed out that aside from the unusual advantages such a structure would be to the community, the Memorial Building will have great interest to the thousands of visitors who come yearly to Lexington from all parts of the United States and abroad. It is recalled that in 1926 the Lexington Historical Society had 35,000 registered visitors at the Hancock-Clark House, while thousands of others unregistered visited the town for its historical association.

The will contains a provision that \$2500 a year may be devoted to providing lectures on educational and other useful subjects for the benefit of the community.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN PLAN STUDY COURSE

Dr. Hart to Open Lectures on
Political Education

Albert Bushnell Hart, Eaton professor of the science of government at Harvard College, is to open a series of lectures on political education for the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the clubhouse on Feb. 17. The course is to be given by Dr. Hart, and other authorities on their respective subjects.

When completed it will constitute a course of instruction aimed to prepare Republican women for their responsibilities as citizens and Republicans. Dr. Hart is director of the political department of the club which has organized the course.

"Lincoln and the American Ideal," is the subject of a lecture to be given by Robert Lincoln O'Brien, managing editor of the Boston Herald, on Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. On Wednesday at 8 p. m. Miss Mary E. Driscoll is to speak on "The Modern Girl as I Know Her." Miss Driscoll is a member of the Boston Licensing Board.

of the Massachusetts Probation Commission, and field secretary of the National Civic Association. Federation for the Massachusetts section, women's department.

Jury service for women is to be discussed at the Thursday morning session.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, JAN. 31
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CNRO, Ottawa, 6:15—The Lady of the Lake. 11—Dance program.

WCRB, Portland, Me. (334 Meters)
8 p. m.—"Entertainers." 9—WEAF.
"Gypsy Chorus." 10—Dance program.

WNAZ, Boston, Mass. (480 Meters)
4 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance. 4:20—Popular selections by Irving Crocker. 5:15—The Lady of the Lake. 5:45—Day in finance. 6—Kiddies' Klub. 6:30—Dinner dance. 7:15—Minstrel. 7:30—From the Boston Opera Company. 11—Dance program.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (266 Meters)
8 p. m.—Dance program. 10—Musical program.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (310 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—WEAF. "Harvesters." 9—Courtship program. 10—Dance music. 10:30—Singers. 11—Dance music; organ.

WHAZ, Troy, N. Y. (380 Meters)
8 p. m.—Three-act drama, "Lost in London," by the Cohees Cello Players. 9:30—Educational address. 9:45—Program directed by Prof. A. R. Zita, Albany. 11—Wade and Baynes, popular duo.

WEAF, New York City (495 Meters)
8 p. m.—Old-time minstrel. 8:30—"Gypsy Chorus." 9—Dance program. Grand Opera Company. 11—Dance program.

WAZ, New York City (455 Meters)
8 p. m.—Plantation Serenade. 8:30—Courtship program. 9:30—Record Boys. 10:30—County Fair orchestra.

WMAK, New York City (310 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—"Gypsy Chorus." 9—Program directed by Prof. A. R. Zita, Albany. 11—Wade and Baynes, popular duo.

WGR, Detroit, Mich. (476 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert. 8:30—Famous comedians. 9:30—Dance program.

WMAK, Cleveland, O. (380 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—"Gypsy Chorus." 9—Program directed by Prof. A. R. Zita, Albany. 11—Wade and Baynes, popular duo.

Seeking Larger Camp Fires



Greater Boston Council of Camp Fire Girls, Who Are Launching a Campaign to Buy a Camp Fire Home in Boston, At Present Candies, Perfumes, Take the Place of an Open Fire in the Ritual Meetings.

SAUGUS CAMP FIRE GIRLS AID BOSTON

Having Bought Own Home,
They Now Help Sister Group

Camp Fire Girls of Saugus are planning a camp supper in front of the fire place they have built in their community house—formerly the old Saugus Town Hall—as a means of helping the Boston Camp Fire Girls in their campaign to obtain a community house for themselves.

The Saugus Town Hall was abandoned and dilapidated when the Camp Fire Girls took it over. By their own efforts they had it cleaned and repaired, and a fireplace put in at a cost of \$250, and from it radiate many activities that benefit the community.

Last summer they set up the first summer school Saugus has ever known, teaching craft work and folk dancing three hours a day for six weeks at the modest charge of 50 cents a week for each pupil. They had also an arrangement by which children who were having difficulties with their studies were tutored at very low cost. The school proved such a success that it is to become a permanent institution.

For three years the girls have conducted classes for social dancing for boys and girls; classes in basketry and woodworking, training in household management, and so on. By means of sales they have been enabled to contribute to different charitable activities. They have maintained a scholarship fund in Boston University School of Religious Education, have sent 17 girls to the summer school at Northfield, and have helped individual girls with money and clothes, and needy families with coal and groceries.

Nearly every girl in the group is an expert candy maker, so that money for worthy causes can be raised without difficulty by a door-to-door sale of candy. Their community house has cost the girls \$2500 so far and \$20 a week to maintain.

For the most part grain prices were lower in January than during this month in recent years, while milk prices are the highest since 1924. Grain prices remain favorable to milk production.

MILK PRODUCTION PER COW INCREASED

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Jan. 31 (AP)—The average daily milk production for New England was 15.04 pounds per cow on Jan. 1, the New England Crop Reporting Service reported today. At the same time last year it was 14.64 pounds, but the higher average production is mostly offset by the decline in the number of cows. Total milk production shows little change from last year.

For the most part grain prices were lower in January than during this month in recent years, while milk prices are the highest since 1924. Grain prices remain favorable to milk production.

DICKENS'S FELLOWSHIP TO HAVE INNOVATION

Celebration of the birthday anniversary of Charles Dickens next Monday by the Boston Branch of the Dickens' Fellowship, will, as usual, take the form of a dinner to be given at the Boston City Club, but instead of addresses, it will be followed by a motion picture of Dickens' " Tale of Two Cities" with William Farnham, E. E. Clive of the Copley Theater and Mrs. DeForest Danielson, who met Dickens on one of his visits to Boston, will be guests of honor.

APPROVE REPORT ON FUEL ECONOMY

Chamber Directors Commend
Necessaries Board

The board of directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has accepted the report of its committee on fuel economy for the continuance of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life.

This committee states that the commission has played "a notable part in protecting the public from exorbitant charges of one sort or another and believes that its work in the fuel emergencies has been highly effective." Extension of the commission, the committee reports, "would be highly desirable and advantageous, particularly in the event of strikes in the bituminous fields this spring."

The report recommends that the chamber support the bill of Clarence S. Luitwiler, Representative of Newton, for a two-year extension of the commission from May 1 of this year. The committee is composed of John F. O'Connell, chairman, Eugene C. Hultman, Dr. Arthur D. Little, Irving E. Moulton, Dr. John M. Cullen, Charles F. Howard, State Commissioner of Administration and Finance, and Representative Henry L. Shattuck. The last three named did not vote on the report. Dr. Couzens was out of town.

MR. COX TO ADDRESS BOWDOIN'S ALUMNI

Bowdoin alumni of Boston and vicinity will meet on Friday evening at the University Club for their fifty-fifth annual dinner. Channing H. Cox will be their guest speaker. Kenneth C. Mills, '01, president and Austin H. MacCormick, '15, alumni secretary, will be present. A special section at the dinner has been reserved for fathers of Bowdoin undergraduates, and since the number of Massachusetts students now at Bowdoin is nearly as great as the total from Maine a large attendance in this section is expected.

Charles L. Fayerher '06 is president of the association, and Franklin D. MacCormick '18 is secretary. Also on the committee of arrangements are Arthur B. Burton '07, treasurer, and Dr. A. E. Austin '83, Wallace M. Powers '04, James A. Dunn '16, J. Houghton McLellan '20, and Arthur C. Bartlett '22.

CONNECTICUT MOTOR RECEIPTS INCREASE

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 31 (Special)—Receipts of the State motor vehicle department for 1926 exclusive of returns from the gasoline tax, increased more than \$500,000 over

BOSTON BOY CLUBS ARE AMALGAMATED

Roxbury and Charlestown Lo-
cations Retained

Cards will be issued to nearly 7000 members of the Roxbury Boys' Club and the Boys' Club of Boston, in Charlestown, entitling them to the privileges of both clubs as the result of the merger of the two organizations for administrative purposes which the directors believe will be mutually advantageous.

Both clubs, the former at 80 Dudley Street, Roxbury, founded in 1884 by Edward Everett Hale, and the latter at 15 Green Street, Charlestown, founded in 1893 by Frank Stillman Mason, will retain their individual identity and quarters valued at nearly \$1,000,000 in all.

Officers of the new organization, the Boys' Club of Boston, include George Brawley Baker, president; Howard Connelley, Louis A. Frothingham and Rudolph Weld, vice-presidents; T. Jefferson Colledge, treasurer, and Mr. Mason, secretary, with Harry George LeRoy, general director.

Directors include the following: Harcourt Amory Jr., Mr. Baker, Charles G. Bancroft, C. Edward Brett, Edwin P. Brown, William H. Burnham, Philip Cabot, Mr. Colledge, Mr. Connelley, George H. Corey, Victor M. Cullen, Charles F. Howard, Ferdinand, Frederick F. Fry, Price Frothingham, Huntington R. Hardwick, Victor A. Heath, Theodore C. Hollander, Robert Jordan, Carl T. Keller, H. Frederick Leish, Mr. Mason, James W. Ross, Frank W. Stearns, George E. Swift, Richard S. Teeling, Frank S. Waterman, Bertram G. Waters, Edwin S. Webster, Sinclair Weeks, Mr. Weld, Daniel G. Wing, Nelson M. Wood, and Benjamin Loring Young.

The independence propaganda might give one the impression that the Filipinos will not be satisfied with anything less than complete, absolute, and immediate independence. During my stay in the islands, I sought every opportunity to obtain the opinions of Filipino political and business leaders, and my mind what they really hope for is an early settlement of their relations with the United States on a basis which would give them complete autonomy in internal affairs, but with the United States directing the foreign affairs.

"The United States has a duty to perform toward the Filipino people. We must not abandon these islands to the risk of an independent existence, without reasonable preparation to meet the economic competition or the aggression of the stronger nations; we must not drop the task which we assumed a quarter of a century ago until we have satisfied ourselves that the Filipinos are prepared for complete self-government. We should not take away from the Filipino people their aspiration to govern themselves whenever they are able to stand alone as an independent people."

"The administration of the Philippines, together with our other overseas possessions, should be transferred to an independent establishment reporting directly to the President, or to a special insular bureau in one of the civil departments. The Federal Reserve System and the social, political and economic status of the islands in an address before the members of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, meeting today in the Boston City Club auditorium.

Colonel Thompson said he believed that there is no need for military control, but expressed the view that complete autonomy is not possible now. He advocated that the United States accord greater freedom to the native assembly in internal matters, but retain its influence in foreign affairs.

The meeting today was the first of a series planned by the club to present first-hand information as to the problems confronting national and state officials. Elliot Wadsworth, former assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and now Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature, presided.

Need Financial Resources
"I believe the Philippines lack the financial resources necessary to maintain an independent government," Colonel Thompson said. "The islands are too poor to carry on the necessary housekeeping duties of a nation, let alone the expenses of an army, navy, diplomatic corps and consular service."

"Practically all the bonded indebtedness of the Philippines is held by citizens of the United States. If the payment of these bonds was made prerequisite to independence, the Philippine Government would have no means with which to redeem them."

"Then they lack a common language, and for other reasons the Filipinos do not have the homogeneity and solidarity which are the requirements of a strong nation."

"From the standpoint of American commercial interests in the Far East, it would be unwise to relinquish control of the islands at the present time. We need the Philippines as a commercial base, and their retention will otherwise be of great benefit to our Far Eastern situation."

"Independence would end the free trade relationship between the United States and the Philippines. This would bring about economic disaster for the islands. The abandonment of the Philippines at this time might complicate international relations in the Orient."

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PHILIPPINES NEED PROTECTION, DECLARES COLONEL THOMPSON

President's Special Investigator Says Islands Have Neither
Economic Nor Political Strength to Stand Alone—
Favors Autonomy in Internal Affairs

Col. Carmel Thompson of Cleveland, O., who recently completed a survey of conditions in the Philippines as the special representative of President Coolidge, described the social, political and economic status of the islands in an address before the members of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, meeting today in the Boston City Club auditorium.

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RADIO

WIRED RADIO
DECISION IS
QUESTIONEDInventions of Government
Employees Placed in
Odd Position

Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, former Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army, in a letter to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, declares that the courts in invalidating his patents on wired radio, have likewise rendered valueless 378 patents of inventors, who are principally government employees.

The legal contest between General Squier and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which has centered around the controversial points of who invented wired radio, and if General Squier did whether he was entitled to remuneration as a government employee, has reached the United States Senate. A Senate document submitted by the Hon. Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana, has been referred to the Senate Committee on Patents.

This Senate document, just issued, is a compendium of letters transmitted from the Secretary of Commerce in response to a Senate resolution calling for the following information: The circumstances attending the discovery of wired radio, the extent to which it is being used by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, its value (which General Squier computes to be millions of dollars), and what reduction in telephone rates, if any, has resulted from the free use of wired radio by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

General Squier, in a document of 17 printed pages, among other things declares that the courts in deciding that the wired radio patent was dedicated to the public and as an employee of Uncle Sam he was not entitled to remuneration from the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, likewise invalidated 378 patents owned by Government workers. In fact, he expresses the opinion that the entire patent policy of the Government with respect to its employees has been reversed and that any inventor in the Government service is without protection for anything he may invent.

The former Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army reports to the Senate Committee on Patents as follows: "The opinion of the Attorney General of March 22, 1920, interpreting the law of 1883, has established uniform policy on this subject in the Army, the Navy and in all other departments of the Government. This policy was entirely satisfactory to the Government, the inventor, and to the public. The rights of each were safeguarded, and in consequence of this decision, there was universal satisfaction on all sides. Government inventors came forward in increasing numbers.

"The decision of Judge D. J. Knox of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, came as a great shock to all Government inventors and completely upset the Government's established policy. The confusion caused in Government inventors by this decision, the injustice to many innocent inventors who had relied upon the Attorney-General's opinion in good faith is to me an unfortunate by-product of the policy which the Bell organization has pursued during the past four years of attacking my wired-radio patents from all sides and from every angle."

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company, in its answer to General Squier, among other things, contends that the Squier patents contributed nothing to the radio art that the patents were rushed through the Patent Office carelessly, and that the public attention received by these patents was due to army propaganda—that General Squier gave interviews to the press in which he said he was dedicating his patents to the public, and that the American Telephone & Telegraph Company is not using wired radio in its system. It is further implied that Squier and an other army officer named Mauborgne were assigned to the project of developing wired radio, and in this capacity their services were compensated for out of the Treasury, as these officers were on Uncle Sam's pay roll.

The far-reaching significance of this contest, now before the Senate Committee on Patents, is suggested by the fact that wired radio is now being used on Staten Island, New York, for furnishing radio programs, and Wired Radio (Inc.) proposes to introduce the system in other cities. Of this aspect of wired radio, General Squier is quoted as follows: "As a concrete example we have all appreciated the splendid program of music which Mr. Atwater Kent has provided during the past season, and which has been broadcast simultaneously from 12 different stations throughout the East and middle West of this country."

"From an engineering viewpoint we find, however, serious drawbacks in the plan employed for this service, and all others similar to it. Since this program must at present originate in New York City, and from there be distributed to various cities, and then rebroadcast from local stations, already established under separate ownership and operation, we are

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forced to broadcast this program on 12 different wavelengths which have been previously assigned by the Department of Commerce. The result of this is that a song from the studio in New York is put on the ether on 12 different wavelengths. From a technical viewpoint this state of affairs is certainly most undesirable. A substantial relief from this congestion in the ether would be secured through the development of wired wireless broadcasting over power lines, when the program from New York would be rebroadcast in each of the 12 cities over their local power-distribution systems to the entire urban populations.

"Wired wireless as applied to superpower lines and distribution

systems should be immediately utilized and applied for broadcasting purposes and thoroughly co-ordinated with the telephone wire system. This plan completely eliminates 'static,' day and night effects, seasonal changes, and 'fading,' and, therefore, lifts the present standard of the broadcasting service to an entirely new plane of performance.

"The far-flung tentacles of the two vast wire networks, telephone wires and electric-light wires are already side by side in millions of American homes. The people should see to it that these two essential public electric-utility channels are required to co-operate promptly in speeding the solution of the difficult and baffling problems of radio broadcasting."

A New Direction Finder



A RADIO direction finder of the rotating coil type, suitable for use out of doors, has just been developed by the United States Bureau of Standards, in Washington. The new finder is convenient in operation, portable, and has a wide range of frequencies—90 to 7700 kilocycles (3500 to 39 meters). In the above picture, C. E. Dunmore of the bureau staff is shown operating the instrument.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will be Found on Page 5B

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, FEB. 1

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (549 Meters)
8 p. m.—WEAF, "Vikings"; Radio Hour.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass.
8 p. m.—From WJZ, 9-Boston-12, Patriots hockey game, 10:30—WJZ, 12-Dance program.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (545 Meters)
8 to 10:30 p. m.—Program from WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (478 Meters)
8 p. m.—Talk, 10-Dance program.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (246 Meters)
8 p. m.—Theater program, 8:30—Orchestra, 10-Musical program, 11:30—Whodunnit Club, 12-Organ recital, 12:30—Dance program.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (310 Meters)
8 p. m.—WEAF, radio hour, 10:30—WJZ, 12-Dance program.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
8 p. m.—WEAF, radio hour, 10:30—WJZ, 12-Dance program.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
8 p. m.—The "Vikings," 8:30—"Jolly Buckeye Bakers," 9-Radio hour, 10:30 to 12-Dance program.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—Keystone Duo and WJZ orchestra, 8:15—To Be Weds., 8:30—"Sparklers," 9-Grand opera, 10-Don Amalia, 10:30—Dance program.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (389 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—From WJZ, 11:35—Concert from theater.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
8 p. m.—WEAF, "Vikings," 8:30—Salon recital, "Radio Hour," dance program, 11:30—Theater program, 11:50—Dance program.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Concert, 9:30—Recital, 10:05—Movie talk, 10:30—Dance program.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)
8 p. m.—Trio and soloist, 8:30—Singer, 9—Violin-piano recital, 10—Municipal Band of Baltimore, 11—Dance program.

WAC, Washington, D. C. (449 Meters)
8 p. m.—Radio Twins, 8:30—WEAF radio hour, 10:30—Dance program.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (328 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert from WEAF.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (359 Meters)
8 to 11 p. m.—WEAF, "Vikings"; "Jolly Buckeye Bakers," radio hour, 11-Dance program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCCO, Minneapolis, Minn. (414 Meters)
7 p. m.—WEAF, "Vikings," "Jolly Buckeye Bakers," Radio Hour, 8:30—Musical comedy, 10:05—Isaac Walton League, 10:30—Courtship program.

WIO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Band concert, 8:30—Paul Stoye, pianist, 11-Dance music.

WOW, Omaha, Neb. (326 Meters)
9 p. m.—Courtship program.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (247 Meters)
8 p. m.—Stage, organ and dance program, 9:30—Dance and studio programs.

WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (226 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Lester D. Mather, pianist; Coon-Salters orchestra.

WBBB, Chicago, Ill. (264 Meters)
7 p. m.—Miscellaneous musical program, 8:30—Popular program, orchestra and singers.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
10:30 to 12 p. m.—Dance program; singers.

WCFB, Chicago, Ill. (492 Meters)
8 to 12 p. m.—Studio program.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (498 Meters)
8 p. m.—WEAF, Radio Hour.

WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
8 p. m.—Readings, 9—Ararat Shrine Temple Serenaders.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
11:45 p. m.—Dance program.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (396 Meters)
8 p. m.—String quartet, 9—Vocal program, 10:15 to 11 p. m.—Dance program.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (328 Meters)
8 p. m.—WEAF, Radio Hour.

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AUSTRALIA HAS
ITS OWN CHURCHSynod Unanimously Decides
to Break Officially With
English Body

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Special Correspondence)—The session of the Australian Synod of the Church of England, attended by bishops, clergy and laity from all parts of the Commonwealth, was the most important yet held in this land. It decided upon Australian autonomy. There will in future be the Church of England as in the past, but it will be known on the records as "the Church of England in Australia," or the Australian Church of England.

All that the synod did was to pass the authorizing bill, after a fortnight's debate, in which love for the mother church was freely expressed, while the needs of the young and growing country were likewise fully stated and understood. The synod was not unanimous on the bill as a bill nor as to its details, but eventually it was passed with a surprising measure of agreement, the final vote being declared unanimously.

MANCHURIA MAKES
REPORT ON RADIO
Regulations for Operating Are
Given

WASHINGTON—A development of commercial importance in Manchuria at the year's end was the issuance of regulations relating to the Government use and importation of radio-casting and receiving sets, says a report from Assistant Commercial Attaché Evans, at Peking, to the Department of Commerce.

The Manchurian Government, acting independently of Peking, issued the regulations in three sections as follows: (1) Radio-casting in Manchuria shall be strictly for official enterprise, and private operation is prohibited except through official stations, and upon payment of a fee not yet fixed; any considerable sale of radio-casting apparatus to private persons prohibited; (2) installations of receiving sets are to be permitted only under license arrangement; dealers are also required to secure licenses permitting sales or the setting up of parts; minimum wavelength permitted to be 100 meters, maximum 500 meters; sets or parts imported from abroad or from other ports in China to pay a fee of 10 per cent ad valorem in addition to the regular import duty; (3) the annual license fee for dealers to be silver \$24; importers must deposit a bond of silver \$1000 when applying for license; all sets must bear labels showing that importation was properly authorized.

It is thought in China to be probable that the large deposit required from dealers will prevent a number from handling radio business. However, in view of the fact that Government's continued refusal to permit the importation or sale of radio materials, this independent step is regarded locally as an encouraging sign for increased business.

Registered at the Christian
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following: Mrs. Bertha H. Gamwell, Springfield, Mass.; Miss Sarah J. Lee, Springfield, Mass.; Mary Fielding, East Orange, N. J.; Evelyn M. Hughes, Boston, Mass.; Adelaide, in view of New York City; Alice D. Hendrickson, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; Mrs. John Hatfield, Yarmouth, N. S.; Mrs. Stella Eisenman, Woodmere, N. Y.

CLINTONFIELD COAL INCOME
Clintonfield Coal Company reports net income of \$391,211 after charges, federal taxes, depreciation and depletion for 1926, equal to 1925.
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MEXICO FORMS
ECONOMY PLANSChambers of Commerce Seek
Conciliation of Labor
and Capital

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—The early establishment of national boards of economy throughout the Mexican Republic, to act as social and economic agencies, is seen here in the announcement that a commission named by the Confederation of Chambers of Commerce of Mexico for the purpose of drawing up a working plan for such a series of organizations in the country has just submitted its report to the confederation.

The commission, consisting of Manuel E. Izaguirre, Felipe Valencia and Julio Zetina, has defined the activities of the economy boards as directed toward bringing about the co-ordination of all the elements that constitute the economic life of the nation, with a view to bringing about a conciliation of interests that appear in conflict, bringing into harmony Capital and Labor, thus permitting a more complete exploitation of the country's national resources.

The commission declared that the fundamental purpose of the national boards of economy was to carry discussions of social subjects into the province of economic deliberation, where they could be treated jointly by the representatives of the organized interests, free from politics. The commission declared that if these boards are to obtain the most effective results, it will be indispensable that they shall be recognized officially by the Government as "nurtive bodies, in order that they may be heard previous to the passage, reform or abolition of any laws that effect national economy."

BIRD SANCTUARY INDORSED
GROHAM, ME., Jan. 31 (Special)

Members of the faculty and students at the State Normal School, who are much interested in the study of bird life, have indorsed the project of Representative William F. Robie that the Legislature establish within this town a sanctuary for game and song birds. The proposed tract comprises 2600 acres. The proposition also has the indorsement of the Cumberland County Fish and Game Association.

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THE MONITOR READER

1. How much is a milliard?—*World Press.*
2. How many liquor licenses were revoked in Birmingham, England, last year?—*Random Rambling.*
3. What has been Italy's influence on Russian music?—*Music Page.*
4. What is to be the mission of Milwaukee's portable church?—*Progress in Churches.*
5. What is given as a reason Nazareth was not mentioned in the Old Testament?—*The Home Forum.*
6. How may the veracity of stories about drinking prevalent among young folks be estimated?—*Editorial.*

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED
IN SATURDAY'S MONITOR

MEXICO FORMS
ECONOMY PLANSChambers of Commerce Seek
Conciliation of Labor
and Capital

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—The early establishment of national boards of economy throughout the Mexican Republic, to act as social and economic agencies, is seen here in the announcement that a commission named by the Confederation of Chambers of Commerce of Mexico for the purpose of drawing up a working plan for such a series of organizations in the country has just submitted its report to the confederation.

The commission, consisting of Manuel E. Izaguirre, Felipe Valencia and Julio Zetina, has defined the activities of the economy boards as directed toward bringing about the co-ordination of all the elements that constitute the economic life of the nation, with a view to bringing about a conciliation of interests that appear in conflict, bringing into harmony Capital and Labor, thus permitting a more complete exploitation of the country's national resources.

The commission declared that the fundamental purpose of the national boards of economy was to carry discussions of social subjects into the province of economic deliberation, where they could be treated jointly by the representatives of the organized interests, free from politics. The commission declared that if these boards are to obtain the most effective results, it will be indispensable that they shall be recognized officially by the Government as "nurtive bodies, in order that they may be heard previous to the passage, reform or abolition of any laws that effect national economy."

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FAVORS POLICY OF CONCILIATION

Lead of United States in Latin-American Peace Is Urged by Dr. Wright

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The United States could provide for an arrangement to settle disputes between nations of the Western Hemisphere similar to that of the League of Nations and wide benefit would result from it, according to Dr. Quincy Wright, professor of political science at the University of Chicago and director of the Harris Foundation Institute.

Professor Wright advanced this proposal in his final address at the School of Foreign Affairs conducted here under the auspices of the Chicago League of Women Voters Forum and the Department of International Co-operation to Prevent War of the Illinois League of Women Voters.

Reapportioning of Congress Is Puzzle for Professors

Mathematics Overshadows Politics and Economics in Finding Basis for House Membership

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Politics, economics and mathematics constitute the perplexing maze confronting the House Census Committee, which has the task of producing a reapportionment plan.

The political problem is simple and an old one. Each party demands that any plan produced should in no way disturb those constituencies in which it now has an ascendancy, while it possible doing exactly this in those districts now controlled by the opposition.

The economic issues are of vast import, although not quite so obvious or defined. The economic factors encompass a trio of issues: differences between the large states and the small states, between one section of the land and another, between agriculture and industry. Under the plans so far considered, for example, the New England States would lose some representation in the House, while such states as California, Michigan, Ohio, and Texas, would gain.

Gains and Losses of States
Under the method proposed by E. Hart Fenn (R.), Representative from Connecticut, chairman of the Census Committee, and which has received the most serious consideration, the gains and the losses to the various states, based on an estimated population of 123,000,000 in 1930 would be as follows:

Gains—California, 6; Michigan, 4; Ohio, 3; New Jersey and Texas 2; Connecticut, Florida, Arizona, Montana, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Washington 1 each.

Losses—Missouri, 4; New York, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky and Illinois, 2 each; Nebraska, North Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Alabama, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine and Massachusetts, each 1.

To meet all these difficulties, including the mathematical, Mr. Fenn offered a long-used expedient, delay. His measure specifies that no reapportionment be instituted until the 1932 election with the result that the law would not become operative until 1933. This is considered sufficient time to permit members of the House to make arrangements to meet new conditions arising from revised constituencies and also as an answer to objections that members might make about legislating them out of office.

Grave and baffling as are the political and economic issues involved, they are no more so than the intricate technical problems of adjusting the unequal population of the states to the mathematically exact constituency. After the controversies of politics and economics have been compromised—or delayed—there still remains the task of division.

Problem in Fractions
It is really a problem of fractional population, or as Prof. E. V. Huntington of Harvard University, informed the Census Committee, a controversy between the method of equal proportions and the method of major fractions. Assuming that the 1930 population of the United States will be 123,000,000 as estimated by Census Bureau officials, and assuming further that there will be no increase in the membership of the House, against which leaders have strongly expressed themselves, the mathematical constituency will number approximately 280,000.

The ratio now in effect, instituted at the last reapportionment in 1911, is approximately 212,000 population for each of the 435 members of the House. The problem would be simple

Latin-American nation will call in the aid of the League of Nations to consider action taken by this Government, he predicted.

The United States ought to co-operate with and support all institutions furthering international arbitration and conciliation, Professor Wright asserted. This country ought to enter into agreement for compulsory arbitration of all legal disputes and ought to approve the Permanent Court of International Justice, he continued, in describing how he believes the United States can aid international peace.

Taking Away War's Profits
Prof. Wright expressed the opinion that some arrangement will be made to eliminate private profit from manufacture of arms in this country. This will present a difficult problem which will probably be handled by the states rather than Federal Government. He said it has been widely recognized that private manufacture of arms may stir up war and he characterized it as a regrettable that in most countries private enterprises profit by war.

Arbitration and conciliation will be ever increasing factors in forming a sense of world security and then armaments naturally will be reduced, Professor Wright continued. While limitation of national armaments reduces expenses during peace time; it does not get to the fundamental problem. The way to reduce armaments is to learn precisely what are the causes of national insecurity and eliminate those causes. Then will be recognized that the problem of armaments has to be solved, he said.

CHICAGO OPENS MOTOR EXHIBIT

New Tints Put Black in the Background—Cut-Away Chassis Draws Interest

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The twenty-seventh annual Chicago Automobile Show held at the Coliseum opened with a display of color in both decorations and car finishes. Black seems to have nearly disappeared except on cars where it is used for stripping or where fenders are enamelled. Even on fenders and other metal parts the use of lacquer finishes has made it possible to make the metal parts match the rest of the car or harmonize with it.

Visitors crowded around the nickel-plated chassis with their parts cut away to show the operation. New devices such as air cleaners and oil filters which have come into prominence during the last year are easily understood being open to view. At the Chrysler exhibit this educational display was supplemented with a display of parts, left where spectators could handle them.

At the Nash there was a seven-bearing crankshaft and over the Buick a crankshaft supported where all could see the harmonic balancer used to eliminate vibration.

Another striking display was at the Willys Knight booth where an electrical display on a glass background portrayed the internal action of the engine, showing the gas coming through the carburetor, being fired in the cylinder, then exhausted around the oil purifying device which is used to maintain the lubricant in good condition, returning good oil to the crankcase and feeding the recovered gasoline to the carburetor.

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The only rule is that you sit next to someone you don't know.

Students of 38 nationalities, together with a number of American colleagues, received this instruction as they stood chatting raily in a large recreation hall at the University of Chicago, a group of over 250 young men and women.

A moment later the guests from all corners of the world were gathered sociably at candle lighted tables with their American comrades to partake of Sunday evening supper. Introductions flew back and forth in a great variety of accents. Many of the young women wore their native costumes.

The supper was the fourth which the University of Chicago has given for her foreign students. It is a social gathering, not only of its own campus but of all colleges of the city.

Miss Jane Addams, founder of Hull House and internationally known for her work for peace, addressed the students. She emphasized the mutual benefits to come from such informal gatherings.

"Not only does it introduce students from other countries to American young people," she said, "it can bring to American young people something we lack. As I go around the world I am very much impressed with the part which students take in the progressive life of other countries. In the United States I think students are much more responsible for their participation until later in life. In the Orient, mature men and women are much more inclined to listen to young people. In Europe you feel youth's challenge."

"Young people seem to be saying, 'You cannot prevent the things that brought on war. You owe us an apology.' Perhaps the young people of Europe who are here can give us a touch of that attitude."

"We need a more articulate body of young people who would show a little more generous attitude, a side of us that is just a little reckless. No one is doing anything to interpret to other nations anything but our extremely cautious policy."

"I need a more articulate body of young people who would show a little more generous attitude, a side of us that is just a little reckless. No one is doing anything to interpret to other nations anything but our extremely cautious policy."

tax measure is designed to hold the erection of billboards and signs within reasonable limits.

For each billboard erected a permit fee of \$5 will have to be paid. Along with this will be an annual inspection fee of \$1 for each board. For roof signs the original permit fee will be \$10. Wall bulletins call for a permit fee of \$5, the same amount applying to permits for commercial or overhanging signs that extend more than 12 inches over side walks.

The ordinance requires that billboard premises be kept clear of debris throughout the year. The requirements extend to the clearing of sidewalks, on which billboards front, of snow and ice. A city zoning ordinance restricts billboards from residence districts and boulevards. Proceeds from the tax ordinance go into general funds of the city.

GROUP SESSIONS AID STUDENTS

Chicago University Brings Foreign and American Colleagues Together

Special from Monitor Bureau
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Hollywood Film Colony Masons Will Erect Home for 233 Club

Its Name Forms Link With Pacific Lodge in New York—Producers, Directors, Actors, and Technicians Enrolled Under Leadership of Edwards Davis

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—Masons of the film colony here are solving the financial details preliminary to erection of a \$1,500,000 home for the 233 Club, their professional organization.

Under the leadership of Edwards Davis, founder and president of the club, and with the backing of such active members as Douglas Fairbanks, Harold Lloyd, Tom Mix, Monte Blue, Wallace Berry, William Koenig, George Pawcett, James W. Horne, J. Stuart Blackton, Raymond Hatton, Hobart Henley, Mitchell Lewis, Lewis S. Stone, Henry B. Walthall, Jack Warner, George Ban-

headed the National Vaudeville Association, and was prominent in the White Rats, another professional group.

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON. It is officially announced that the Government of Palestine has taken the step of appointing a Commissioner of Lands in the person of Sir Ernest Dowson. His appointment to a permanent post means that the land survey on which the agricultural development of Palestine largely depends now is to be pressed forward to completion.

Sir Ernest Dowson, who was formerly Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government, was in Palestine in 1924 on a temporary mission for the purpose of reporting on the better co-ordination of the Survey, Land and Finance Departments, and of preparing a scheme of systematic land settlement.

Registration of Title
As long ago as 1858 a primitive system of registration of title was established in Palestine by the Turks. The registration was, however, to a great extent ineffective, since, in the absence of any cadastral or other survey, exact definitions of areas and boundaries were impossible. There was, therefore, almost unlimited room for boundary disputes. Not only so, but with a view to the evasion of land tax, land was often deliberately registered as a fraction—sometimes less than a quarter—of its real area. At the close of the war, the situation was further complicated by the fact that the Turks, on withdrawing, took the land registers with them. Most of these registers were eventually recovered, but for the reasons just explained, they proved to be of little value for the purposes of the new régime.

It is, therefore, generally agreed that if endless confusion is to be avoided, a complete and accurate land survey is now an absolute necessity. Not only is it required to facilitate the registration of title, but it is also an indispensable preliminary to the reform of the obsolete system of land taxation which remains temporarily in force. The title, which was one of the two main land taxes levied by the British Administration from 12 to 10 per cent of the gross value of the cultivator's produce. It is, however, essentially unjust and oppressive in its incidence, and is marked down for extinction as soon as it can be replaced.

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known as Wergo, is levied on the capital value of immovable property. This tax, which is payable in the towns as well as the rural areas, is, like the tithe, a legacy from the Turks. The main objection to it is that it is levied on an assessment which is now some 25 years out of date and which was, moreover, inaccurate at the time it was made. There is now a new valuation when property changes hands, which results in complaints from post-war purchasers that they are taxed at a considerably higher rate than neighboring owners of precisely similar property. What the Government has in view is the replacement of the tithe and the Wergo by a single land tax levied on uniform rolls and based on an up-to-date assessment. For this measure to be an accurate survey, coupled with a new and correct valuation.

The completion of the survey is also necessary, in order to determine the exact boundaries and area of the state domain. Where private property appears to have been arbitrarily confiscated by the Turkish Government, the practice is to return it to the former owners. Where the Government considers that it has both a legal and a moral claim to property it has been disposed of, it is allowed to test their right by instituting actions against the Government in the law courts.

26 Private Claimants
Such actions are still being heard; in 1925, 26 new cases were entered against the Government by private claimants. But though a number of disputed claims are thus in process of being disposed of by the Government, it cannot know precisely where it stands until it is in possession of an accurate survey. This is a question of much practical importance in view of the provisions of Article 6 of the Palestine Mandate, which requires the Government to encourage the close settlement of Jews on available state lands not required for public purposes.

This part of the mandate has so far remained, to all intents and purposes, dead letter, because the Government has felt unable to move in the matter so long as the state lands have not been finally delimited. This question was discussed last June by the League of Nations Permanent Mandates Commission, which expressed the hope that "every effort will be made to hasten the survey, the completion of which will be of the utmost importance for the general development of Palestine, and in particular for the establishment of the Jewish National Home."

The main difficulty has hitherto been of a financial character. The survey is expected to cost in all something like \$300,000, and until recently only trifling sums have been annually available for this purpose. The Government has now indicated its intention of financing the survey at the rate of about \$50,000 a year, and in this year's budget the Survey Department received \$42,000, as compared with \$17,000 in 1925-26. This substantial increase in the annual grant, coupled with the appointment of an expert commissioner in the person of Sir Ernest Dowson, is evidence that the completion of the Domesday Book is now to be taken seriously in hand.

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PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31 (P)—Dr. Robert Belle Burke, dean of the College of the University of Pennsylvania and professor of Latin, has just completed the first translation into a modern language of Roger Bacon's "Opus Majus." The two volumes of 800 pages written in Latin have been translated into English, the work requiring four years.

Composed by Bacon at the request of Pope Clement IV in 1266, the "Opus Majus" is a resume of the learning of the thirteenth century, and is almost encyclopaedic in its range. It formerly was consulted only by classicists competent to translate Latin. The English translation, Dr. Burke said, would make the work of interest to a much larger group of scholars and students of Bacon.

"The work is of importance," Dr. Burke explained, "because it is the beginning of scientific research among scholars. Bacon was the first to reject the Aristotelian method of arriving at conclusions of fact entirely by reasoning. He was the first to realize that many truths can be found only by scientific experimentation, and he hoped to serve the Catholic church by using science as a powerful tool to further its ends."

In his work, Dr. Burke said that Bacon had co-ordinated all the knowledge of his day into an orderly treatise, the central idea of which was to establish the supremacy of the Roman Catholic faith in competition with the religions of the East.

Dr. Burke said the "Opus Majus" was of great value to scholars in the revelation which it contains of Bacon's wide range of study and his keen interest in the sciences pursued by other scholars of his day in their quest for knowledge. In one section of the work he emphasizes the need of experimental method, pointing out that reasoning and logic alone cannot always lead to accurate knowledge, but that what has now come to be known as "scientific research" is essential.

MARINES LAND IN NICARAGUA
CORINTO, Nic. Jan. 30 (P)—Three hundred United States marines have disembarked from the U. S. S. Argonne with Colonel J. Meade in command. The marines are proceeding to Managua, replacing the detachment of bluejackets from the Galveston.

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Art News and Comment—Musical Events

The Seven and Five Society

By FRANK RUTTER

London, Jan. 31.—The Seven and Five Society, under the leadership of the artist, is now exhibiting its work in the Royal Academy. I found it instructive to turn to the exhibitions of modern paintings now on exhibition in London and to endeavor to analyze the chief differences between the medieval and the modern point of view. The first thing that strikes us is that these old masters knew exactly what they wanted to do and exactly how to do it, whereas modern painters—speaking generally—seem to be in a state of confusion. They do not know what they want to do, except vaguely to "paint"—and are correspondingly uncertain as to how they should do it.

The function of the medieval artist, as we know it, was to record, to instruct, and to recall. But today the function of recording and recalling has to a great measure been taken over by the photographer, and the painter does not seem as yet generally to have realized that it is still left to him to instruct. It is not enough for a picture to be an isolated unit of decoration; it must also be a criticism of life—as the paintings of the old masters were—if it is to take high rank as a work of art.

The explanation of the confused appearance of many canvases is to be found in the confusion of thought. How the possession of a clear idea helps to clarify the formal design as well as the expression of a picture, was made manifest in the exhibition of the "Seven and Five" Society at the Beaux Arts Gallery.

Founded six years ago by seven painters and five sculptors, this society has expanded and grown into the most important group of young British artists with advanced ideas. It is precisely because they have ideas that their work is so interesting and stimulating. Realizing, as H. S. Edwards writes in his foreword to the catalogue, that "Art is not an imitation of nature, but an interpretation of it," these artists, each in his or her own way, demonstrate that "the rôle of a work of art is to give food for thought, to act as a stimulant, to entice the onlooker to inspect things, people and emotions from a new point of view."

Ruth Hemon, "Heights," the very first exhibit, held the spectator, because it is not only an attractive decorative design based on a rhythmic arrangement of simplified mountain forms, but it also attempts to convey the idea of mountains. The title is justified, but unnecessary, because the picture itself connotes a sense of that elevation into a purer air which symbolizes the lofty aspirations of human beings.

The second exhibit, Sidney Hunt's "Railway with Smoke from Engine," also appealed because it is not only an interesting arrangement of shapes and colors, but is a definite—even if unconscious—attempt to criticize a certain aspect of modern life. Here Mr. Hunt shows the great possibilities which await the painter who will courageously explore the wonders of modern machinery and not content himself with extracting terms from its aspect, but fearlessly express his thought about it. A new manner of painting is much more suited to new subject matter than to a repetition of old themes, and that is why—because the artist shrines a new idea—Mr. Hunt's "Railway" is much more interesting than his "Boy on Beach" and "Gany-mede."

In these figure paintings we feel the artist is chiefly concerned with technical problems and, as in so many other modern paintings, concentration on emphasizing the volumes of form ends in a result seriously approaching the aspect of inflation. All that is attempted here has been done long ago in the Elgin Marbles—not to mention Cézanne—and it is unquestionably better for an artist of Mr. Hunt's talent and initiative to abandon these overworked themes and find new subject matter for himself in aspects of contemporary life.

One of the most interesting pictures in this exhibition was the large painting, "Winter in the Street," by Claude Flight, who commands our respect because he is not only intensely interested in the solution of certain technical problems, but is also a painter with ideas. Mr. Flight, who is one of the very few English artists who have been influenced by futurism, is immensely absorbed in the endeavor to express light and movement, movement not only in space, but in time. His picture, with its ingenious arrangement of crossing diagonal and arcs, does convey very happily the sense of moving figures, and since his appropriate color scheme also suggests a dry, keen coldness in the air, a re-

son is provided for the brisk to-and-fro action of the pedestrians, so that the whole picture is not merely a decorative convention, but a commentary on winter. That there is much in Mr. Flight's ideas which lends itself to effective decoration was seen in an "Applied Curtains," by Edith Lawrence, from his design, and the contrast between this curtain and his painting emphasizes the need for a clearly expressed idea in a picture.

All the three paintings just mentioned may be said to be instructive, each in its own way, as well as decorative. Mrs. L. Pearson-Righetti's brilliant rendering of "The Museum, Vienna" in slightly metallic color, is not instructive perhaps, but it fulfills the function of recording and recalling. What it principally records is the third dimension by its



"The Seine" by P. H. Jowett.

magical insistence on the deep recession of a vista of long corridors, and in the notation of "values" it is nothing less than a tour-de-force. At the same time it is saved from being objectively photographic by the strong personality of the painter expressed in her color and simplified design.

But even simplicity is not always a gain. Cedric Morris's "London Landscape" is an arrangement in roofs and brick walls—a very nearly first-rate. It is attractive in design, has a nice quality of pigment, and a pleasant tonality; but the simplification of the brick walls into areas of uniform tint robs the picture of an intimacy and charm it might otherwise have possessed. Charles Ginner or De Hoogh would have been able to indicate the individuality of the bricks and still keep these details subordinated so that, while enriching the pattern, they did not disturb the essential aim of the whole picture. If you propose to "feature" brick walls in a picture, you must show clearly that they are made of bricks. To dodge this argues a want of thoroughness, not only in your painting but in your far more serious—in your purpose.

There seems to be a marked tendency on the part of several painters associated with the extreme modern movement to return to a kind of simplified impressionism. In this aim nobody yet seems to have achieved happier results than P. H. Jowett, the young principal of the Chelsea Polytechnic School of Art, who has retained a sense of decorative three-dimensional design while giving full atmospheric and luminous value to his delicate and very personally colored impressions. His gentle but convincing rendering of recession and the other distinguished characteristics of his art were delicately expressed in his river scene, "The Seine," at the Seven-and-Five as well as in the admirable series of water colors he has been exhibiting this January at the St. George's Gallery.

Delicate impressionist color also distinguishes the work of Mrs. Winifred Nicholson, but with her there is less emphasis on design so that at present she is apt to be at her best in loosely arranged still-life pieces which recall the fragile beauty of flowers. Her portrait group of the

"Warwick Family" is a large ambitious painting, very loosely but delicately presented in a style something akin to that of Bonnard, and there is so much insistence on the circumambient air that we feel Mr. Nicholson here has been far more anxious to indicate the "atmosphere of the home" than to give exact portraits of the individual members of the family. Yet though the faces are but slightly and summarily treated, they express a deal of character, and a great merit of the picture is that the relations between the parts are skillfully adjusted so that, for all its looseness, the painting hangs together as a whole.

Her husband, Ben Nicholson, seems still to be in the stage of "arranging" things, as also is Christopher Wood, whose "Window" and "Markham Square" reveal a personal sense of decoration. There is promise in the work of both these young artists, and greater things may be expected from them when they have learned to express a clear idea in the terms of an arrangement.

Arthur W. Heintzelman
The Keppel Galleries offer a large group of prints by Arthur W. Heintzelman, the American, etcher, now resident in Paris and becoming an important figure in Continental print circles. His pictorial talents, devoted exclusively to etching since his first print exhibitions at the Goodspeed Book Shop Galleries in Boston, Mass., in 1917 and 1918, have become firmly settled in their course by now, and his work comes crisply to account with each fresh showing. Mr. Heintzelman is a delicate, flagrant formalist, if such personal comparison be permitted. He is sharply aware of character, like the French etcher, and digests for it with a certain similar intensity, but his line falls short and drops into convenient arabesques and scrolls, while the Frenchman's stroke follows the line of unrelaxed lightning, passing only to refresh itself and aim again for the mark. Heintzelman's sense of space is attractive, showing as well as any other phase of his art the fine technical mastery he enjoys. However, in the long run, it is the character of his work, such as "The Poet" that best exemplify his particular contribution to etching.

W. Elmer Schofield
W. Elmer Schofield is at the Milch Galleries with a group of canvases done recently in Cornwall and Devonshire. He has long made this particular countryside his happy painting ground, and has evolved a style that well suits its somewhat Cretaceous conformation and coloring. Mr. Schofield is expert in coordinating his pictorial detail, particularly in the matter of foreground facts, and he masses his lights and shadows with the right mixture of thought and free-handness. He shoots his fine English trees up into the blue and white English skies to produce a good all-over patterning, but I think he falls to glamour his scenes with sufficient atmospheric envelope to assure them their full measure of appeal. He fuses his material with clever brushwork, but somehow or other he misses the essential moodiness of place and

Chicago Art Institute

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—At the annual meeting of the governing members of the Art Institute of Chicago recently, Potter Palmer, president of the Art Institute, presided. The trustees' report to the governing members contained a résumé of the activities of the institute for the year 1926. Among these activities may be mentioned the fact that the Goodman Theater, housing the Art Institute School of the Drama, has assumed an important place in the life of the city of Chicago, and is now recognized as a force for the presentation of worth-while dramas. During the year the Repertory Company gave 157 performances. While the regular admission fee to the theater was \$1.50, members of the Art Institute were privileged to enter at half price and more than 28,000 availed themselves of this opportunity.

The following names have been added to the list of benefactors of the Art Institute during the past year, embracing those whose gifts have amounted to \$25,000 or more: Adolphus C. Bartlett, Frederic Clay Bartlett, Helen L. Birch Bartlett, James Deering, Victor F. Lawson, Pauline Kohlman Palmer, William P. Tuttle and John H. Wrenn. Annual members of the Art Institute now number 8625, life members 6393, sustaining members 191, governing members 247, making a total membership of 15,461, a gain of 915 members for the year.

The students' attendance in the school numbered 4158, including the day, evening, Saturday and summer classes. The total number of lectures given in Fullerton Hall was 302, attended by 78,596 members and visitors. The number of visitors making use of Ryerson and Burnham Libraries was 118,000, and 80,000 lantern slides and photographs were lent. There were 75 temporary exhibitions held during the year in the museum galleries.

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In New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

New York, Jan. 28.—After the notable Hasam and McFee exhibitions, the list of current art offerings in the New York galleries trails off into a mild miscellany of prints and paintings, with a dash of sculpture for plastic relief. The Kennedy Galleries present a group of British etchers which includes Bone, Cameron, McEby, Briscoe, and Griggs. The first two are the ranking men of the British brotherhood, with McEby trailing a close third; while Arthur Briscoe, a newcomer to the American market and highly esteemed in England, is already to be seen prominently featured in most of local print shops. F. L. Griggs, the least known of the five, is well worth studying for the rare good taste and sentiment that inform his plates throughout their concentrated course. He carries on that enduring British belief in elegant, even meticulous, finish and craftsmanship; and while it is apparent that his architectural plates are cautiously incubated, yet withal they are sustained emotions. The Briscoe subjects are sally records of the high seas, caught on the wing, and amply of positive facts with the veracity of a McFee. He is bound to be a popular man with American collectors.

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season, I should like to see a typical Schofield landscape put through milky bath of Monet chromatics or else given a murky massaging in the manner of Ryder, and then picked out and shaken dry to let the pattern reassert itself through the new veiling. At the same galleries are etchings by Teresa Cerutti-Simmons and water colors by Will Simmons. Mrs. Simmons makes delicate patterns of ancient dances in an individual way, and Mr. Simmons' studies of wild animals are too well known to require fresh introduction.

Art Patrons of America
At the galleries of the Art Patrons of America, under the direction of Marie Storer, Alexandra Victoria Ruemann (Princess of Schleswig-Holstein) is holding her first American exhibition of flower paintings and landscapes. Mrs. Ruemann, one-time member of the German royal family, is now launched as professional painter of flowers and portraits. Her early artistic training in the garden of her father, the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, has been a decided note of taste and distinction to her work. From the paintings shown here it is clear that she possesses the requisite qualities to handle the garden lore with authority, perhaps the way of intimate garden portrait which other painters have found so profitable and pleasant. There are also "drawing portraits" and pastels by C. Geoffrey Dechaume of France on view here, done with feeling and delicacy. The landscapes are particularly charming.

Walt Kuhn
The Grand Central Galleries have yielded to the lure of modernism, and invited, apparently out of curiosity, Walt Kuhn to exhibit in their conservative midst. He fills two rooms with the strange pictorial effluence of his art, and he certainly justifies the hopes of the invitation committee in making a stir. Mr. Kuhn presents a phase of modernism that I find difficult to understand, but his art is attractive, showing as well as any other phase of his art the fine technical mastery he enjoys. However, in the long run, it is the character of his work, such as "The Poet" that best exemplify his particular contribution to etching.

C. Paul Jennewein
The large gallery at the Grand Central contains a sculptural display by C. Paul Jennewein, wherein he attempts to enliven his forms with color and gold in a rather too summary fashion. When he swings a vermilion scarf about his head, or a silver statuette, he leaves the impression of tin-foil painting rather than lacquered elegance; in his larger working models for the pediment of the Philadelphia Art Museum, where it is perhaps unfair to render judgment pending installation, the color effect at close range proves only a shade better. Where Mr. Jennewein really shines is in his more intimate pieces, such as the charming terra cotta, intertwined amorini, the terra-cotta head of "Paolo Romano," the marble bas-relief of "Gina," or the various small bronzes of the "Cupid and Gazelle" type. His marble "Reflection" is a sensitive piece of carving, but not as distinctive as the works I have just

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mentioned. It does not appear Mr. Jennewein's rôle to handle form heroically, although the fun of making such whacking big things as the Philadelphia Museum commissioned must have been considerable.

"The Twelve Presents" in a New Setting

The Twelve Presents, an old song of Christmas newly set forth and decorated by Henry London: Basil Blackwell, 7c. 6d. net.

Here is a new setting and delightful decoration for the old song, "The Twelve Days of Christmas." We have had various presentations from time to time of the lords-a-leaping, and the dimes-a-dancing, the pipers piping, but none, perhaps, has been quite so attractive as the present booklet in its black cover up which climb from back to front twelve famous guttering candles, their crimson flames blazing in true Yuletide fashion against the dark background.

The charm and romance which surround the ancient songs of Merle England are too precious to be allowed to fade into the forgotten past, and any publication which helps to keep green the memory of the old days when simple melodies and quaint symbolic words had no printing press to preserve them is doubly welcome.

The Twelve Presents, or The Twelve Days of Christmas, was originally a game, a kind of memory test. It began by the reciting, or singing, of the events of the first day which records:
On the first day of Christmas my true love sent to me
A partridge in a pear-tree.
(These words, by the way, are believed to be a corruption of the original which in all probability ran: "A part of a juniper tree.")

The second day brought another present, the announcement of which had to be added to the first:
The second day of Christmas my true love sent to me
Two turtle-doves
And a partridge in a pear-tree.
The third day brought "Three French Hens" to be added to the second and first; the fourth "Four Calling Birds" and so on until on the twelfth day the true-love contented himself by presenting the lady of his fancy with "Twelve Lords-a-leaping." A prize went to the one who was able to recite the entire list of presents in sequence without a fault, while a forfeit was paid by the one who failed.

It is hard to decide which of the twelve illustrations is the most charming. The delightful symmetry of the eleven graceful dames perhaps takes precedence, but there is something altogether captivating about the triumph of the six geese a-laying; and the fine specimen of a partridge, perched somewhat precariously upon the topmost twig of a very small pear tree claims for recognition.

We feel grateful to "Henry" for this echo of by-gone times. "This book," he tells us on a fly-leaf, "was made in London, and finished upon the Eve of Saint Thomas." There is something sweetly old-fashioned even in this brief announcement.

California School of Fine Arts in New Buildings

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Jan. 17. (Special to the Monitor)—The formal opening of the new buildings of the California School of Fine Arts on Jan. 15, attracted the art interest of the San Francisco Bay region. More than 6000 art patrons, art students and art pursuers attended. Student guides; costumed in beret, camp, smocks or Japanese coolie coats, conducted little groups of visitors to the tower, which overlooks the bay and city; to the patio, with its flower-strewn fountain; to the loggia, which opens into the library; and through the many corridors of recreation, exhibition and classrooms.

The arrangement has something rare in institutional buildings—a feeling of intimacy. The rooms are large but not appealingly so. Fires crackle in the fireplace, quiet corners and quaint flights of stairs to studios contribute to the atmosphere. No over-ornamentation appears. Rounded ceilings curved tops to heavy green doors, beautiful proportion of wall spaces and arches complete the effect. The buildings while rambling are unified.

Among the prominent artists who sought schooling in the earlier days of this institution are Ernest Plett, Otto, mural decorator; Maynard Dixon, western mural painter; Maurice Del Mue, Xavier Martinez and Charles Rollo Peters, California landscape painters. Illustrators who started here include Henry Raleigh, George Dannenberg, C. Chappel Judson, Harold Sical and Adolph Treidler. John Justin Borglum and M. Earle Cumming, sculptors; and Carlos J. Hittell, a natural-science artist of repute. The alumni list includes several hundred names, a large proportion of them women artists of note.

Progressing with each era of California's cultural development, the California School of Fine Arts was founded in 1871 by the San Francisco Art Association and in 1893 was affiliated with the University of California. Their first school rooms were over the old California Market and across the hall from the first Bohemian Club rooms. Later the school became a part of the city's social and aesthetic life in the Mark Hopkins mansion, on the crest of Nob Hill.

The simplicity of the Spanish mission type was chosen for the new buildings. They occupy a third of a block, the vacant space is for terraced gardens and later growth. The Latin quarter lies below; homes and apartments of dignity rise above on Russian Hill. Ready sketching material lies a few squares away in Fisherman's Wharf and Telegraph Hill. The water-front, shipping industry and the skyline of commerce are telling backgrounds.

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and lecture courses are enhanced by a permanent art gallery. The opening exhibition is the "Walter Collection" of California and American painters, a gift to the San Francisco Art Association. The classrooms are also open to visitors for the next few weeks, with showings of student work.

Fritz Reiner Conducts Philadelphia Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24. (Special Correspondence)—The concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra last week presented Fritz Reiner, director of the Cincinnati Orchestra, as guest conductor. Mr. Reiner made his Philadelphia debut at the Monday evening concert. While he has conducted 80 members of the Philadelphia Philharmonic Society, this was the first time he had led the organization with a large number of rehearsals. The program at the Monday concert had as its features the Fourth Symphony of Beethoven and Debussy's "La Mer."

The outstanding characteristic of Mr. Reiner as a conductor is his splendid musicianship. His best is very clear and decided, and his indications to this institution are Ernest Plett, Otto, mural decorator; Maynard Dixon, western mural painter; Maurice Del Mue, Xavier Martinez and Charles Rollo Peters, California landscape painters. Illustrators who started here include Henry Raleigh, George Dannenberg, C. Chappel Judson, Harold Sical and Adolph Treidler. John Justin Borglum and M. Earle Cumming, sculptors; and Carlos J. Hittell, a natural-science artist of repute. The alumni list includes several hundred names, a large proportion of them women artists of note.

The Friday and Saturday programs were the same as that of Monday, with the addition of Mme. Sigrid Onegin as soloist. She sang at her first appearance the majestic "Dem Unendlichen" of Schubert and Mozart's "Allalulia," the first in a beautiful orchestration by Felix Mottl, and the second in the original instrumentation. At her second appearance, Mme. Onegin sang Berlioz's Rêverie for contralto voice and orchestra, "La Captive," and Richard Strauss's "Cécilia."

Matheson Lang is to appear at the Cosmopolitan Theater, New York, on Feb. 1, in "The Wandering Jew," a drama by E. Temple Thurston, which he long acted in England and which he has recently presented in Canada.

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THE HOME FORUM

With Thomas Love Peacock in Wild Wales

SETTING out upon a quite prosaic errand, I passed this morning along a broad highway upon England's western border, just where her plentiful grasslands and the remnants of her ancient forests march with Wales. From the high ground traversed by the old coaching road (which runs for ten or twelve miles parallel with the hills before plunging boldly into them) I got a lovely view of that border country, cleft by little valleys, which runs up into the heather-clad hills that stand out high upon the plains, forming a low wall, or natural frontier-line between England and Wild Wales.

The air was very clear and the little hillsides farms five or six miles away were plainly visible. Such clearness was intermittent, however, for now and again there came from out of the west a riotous wind blowing in haphazard fashion and then the blueness disappeared from the sky and soft mists were driven hither and thither.

Passing over this last ridge of mountainous country, these mists, whose cradles were far away beyond the foothills, in the high rocks and crannies of old Merionydd and Gwynedd, fell in light showers upon the sloping woods, the slate-roofed mining villages, and the slag banks and chimneys which mark the edges of the industrial world. At all events, they carried thought away to the rocky citadels, and hollow crags, the lonely lakes and shelving crests of the fabled region of my native land hidden away beyond these foothills; whereof the traveler when he has passed above the last solitary sheep farm, may catch faint glimpses as he stands upon the top of the long gray line of yonder mountain range and gazes westward where, pale and fair against the sky line, the triple peaks of Eryri soar into a dim blue cloud world.

What a wonderful walk it would be too, striking out across the heather and crossing the little hills and valleys with one's face set over toward the western sea. To think of walking; for it is the pedestrian who alone can tread the mossy woodlands, follow beaming brooks, explore curling valleys, climb up the sides of waterfalls and follow narrow winding passes in the high and naked rocks, or find those ancient mountain tracks that from time immemorial have served as short cuts between cantres and cantref.

Yes, one must walk to see Wales; and all the passages in English literature inspired by the splendors of this country of romance have been written by men who were walkers. Thomas Love Peacock, George Borrow and Charles Kingsley had all visited on foot the scenes they so glowingly described. Even before the coming of the railroads, the mail coach from London to Holyhead which passed through the Snowdon country was wont to set down, at a place called Curig or Bethelger, passengers of a romantic turn of thought like Mr. Rees, Mr. Foster and

Mr. Jenkinson in Peacock's "Headlong Hall," intended to explore the mountain solitudes of a land then little visited. It is indeed in the novels of Thomas Love Peacock that the stranger (if he can forgive their strange names) will find the most descriptions of the scenery of Wales. Peacock himself, when a very young man and touched by a sort of romantic wanderlust, had explored the hidden valleys and rocky fortresses of that picturesque region known to Welshmen as Arddud, and, passing across the Mawddach valley, had stood upon the topmost cliffs of Cedar Idri, descended to the sweet lakelet of Talytyl which lies like a hid jewel among the green mountain slopes and then wandered down to the seacoast again by way of that pretty babbling river, the Dyfnant. Peacock, who was a true Romantic in spite of his cynical humor, traveled with a book of ancient Welsh songs in his pocket and seems to have set himself to discover, from one source and another, all that this ancient Cymric land held of poetry and romance. So it came about that when he came to write his novels, by using the very simple stratagem of sending his characters for a long walk or a cross-country journey, he could introduce his readers to a country of which they knew little and the world knew little, in his age; and also he could taste of the joy of describing scenes that he loved.

In the "Misfortunes of Elphin," we are shown the Bird Rock that stands blue, fantastic and beautiful at the end of the vale of the Dyfnant, looking just as prehistoric now as when it was visited by Prince Elphin and the Princess Angharad. In "Crochet Castle" we are introduced to the Black Cataraeth whose waters still adorn the hillside near Maentwrog. In beautiful prose Peacock gives us too the description of a scene now lost forever—the wondrous spectacle of the great peaks of Snowdonia reflected back from the blue waters of a vast arm of the sea, known as the Traeth Mawr, which received in time past the waters of the Glaslyn River and flowed inward to the very feet of the mountains. In Peacock's day there were no societies then for the protection of natural beauty; this lovely sheet of water had been deemed unproductive and useless and was about to be embanked and reclaimed from the ocean and converted into reedy pasture-land for wild sheep and little black cows. Passing along the Glaslyn valley, Peacock and his companion saw perhaps the very last glimpses of its loveliness.

"The tide was now ebbing; it had filled the vast basin within, forming a lake about five miles in length and more than one in breadth. As they looked upward with their backs to the open sea, they beheld a scene which no other in this country can parallel and which the admirers of the magnificence of nature will remember with regret, whatever consolation may be derived from the probable utility of the works which have excluded the waters from their ancient receptacle. Vast rocks and precipices, intersected with little torrents, formed the barrier on the left; on the right, the triple summit of Moelwyn reared its majestic boundary; in the depth was the sea of mountains, the wild and stormy outline of the Snowdonian chain, with the faint Wyddfa towering in the midst. The mountain frame remains unchanged, unchangeable, but the liquid mirror it inclosed is gone. The tide ebbed with rapidity; the water within, restrained by the embankment, poured through its two points an impetuous current, curling and boiling in its numerous eddies and making a tumultuous melody admirably in unison with the surrounding scene."

A student of Celtic lore has pointed out quite recently how much Peacock owed to his Welsh wanderings. In the midst of the mountain frame remains unchanged, unchangeable, but the liquid mirror it inclosed is gone. The tide ebbed with rapidity; the water within, restrained by the embankment, poured through its two points an impetuous current, curling and boiling in its numerous eddies and making a tumultuous melody admirably in unison with the surrounding scene."

"The pool bubbled and bubbled at the base of the fall, but though the greater part of its extent lay calm, deep and black, as if the cataraeth plunged through it to an unimaginable depth without disturbing its eternal repose, at the opposite extremity of the pool the rocks almost met at their summits, the trees of the opposite banks almost intermingled their leaves, and another cataraeth plunged from the pool into a chasm on which the sunbeams never gleamed. High above, on both sides, the steep woody slopes of the dingle soared into the sky; and from a fissure in the rock, on which the little path terminated, a single gnarled and twisted oak stretched itself over the pool."

Of course, all this is a tale of summer time. Probably as my readers read these words cloud-drifts and hanging mists, when the waterfalls and valleys, peaks will be hidden in muffled folds of snow and a wild delusion fill each rocky cwm and chasm. For as a poet of very long ago, riding there in midwinter, a stranger, far from friends, tells us: "It is a land where, when the north wind blows, the cold clear water shed from the sky freezes ere it falls on the fallow ground; where the sharp sleet dances on the bare rocks, and the stream overhead instead of leaping bubbling from the crest of the hills, hangs in hard icicles above the traveler's head."

Under some such aspect, Peacock must have seen it during that winter of eighteen hundred and ten and eighteen hundred and eleven.

Summer Day by the Lake

HE ALONE who has wandered through the forest in hushed rapture, drinking in the warm summer air scented with the fragrance of pines and birches, can know, though never in words depict, the overwhelming charm and peculiar atmosphere of a Norwegian summer day.

All things stir, and hum, and whisper around you, but never with a softer speech. The stirring of a leaf, the humming wings of an insect, the crushing of pine needles under your feet, the distant call of a thrush, the jingling of cowbells and the soft cooling of the young girl, all seem to whisper their song of the riches of being. Even the full-flow-

ing water sings its summer-noon song in muted chords. With the inborn love and knowledge of rural Norway, Anders Askevold gives in his painting, "The Watering Place," a true picture of this peculiar charm of a northern summer day. A member of the so-called Düsseldorf School of Painters in the earliest seventies, he specialized in animal painting, chiefly depicting the cattle resting, watering, or pasturing on their way to and from their mountain dairy farm, or saeter. His pictures generally show clearness of atmosphere, distance of perspective, and the unutterable, hushed peacefulness of summer things stir.



The Watering Place. From a Painting by Anders Askevold

Photograph by O. Varing

Japanese Snow Viewing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most beautiful of all Imperial flowers, Because so pristine, fresh and fair! We gather for our winter Festival To note the falling petals which The cloud-trees wait adown the air.

FLORENCE A. HOUDLETTE

"A Box of Strings"

The charges sometimes brought against the piano by people whose musical education is incomplete are at first thought rather impressive. We are reminded that it is after all only a percussion instrument made of metal and wood, and that the thud of the hammers, always audible, drowns out the higher musical effect. We are told that the piano is less a musical instrument than a machine for producing noises more or less harmonious. Most impressive of all is the assertion that there is no way of modifying a tone once it has been struck upon the piano, that not even the greatest virtuoso can make that tone grow and swell as the violinist makes the tones of his instrument. He cannot even hold it steady in a prolonged sostenuto as the organist can and does his tones. As the piano did not give us so much as it does, indeed, we should not be reminded of the few things it cannot give. We never find fault with the violin because it cannot thunder and roar, nor with the tympani because it cannot sing. The piano can do the work of the violin and the drums, at need, together with much that lies between them, and so we ask it to do the work of a full orchestra. And indeed, under the hands of a great and an expert it does become a full orchestra in itself. Modern development of the pedals and increased skill in the use of them have made it possible, in spite of what is commonly said to the contrary, to modify a tone after it has been struck in several ways. It is true that every piano tone must begin at once to fade away, but this very fact makes the instrument all the more sympathetic a spokesman for our human moods, endlessly fading and changing as they are and giving way to other moods. There is of course a plangent quality in the tones, as it were the very cry of the human heart, which the piano can never come near, and yet the greater complexity, or perhaps the more subtle, of the tones, the multiplicity of the piano makes it a far more adequate expression for our complex and multiple modern thought. Here are many voices singing together—voices with an enormous range from low to high, from bright to sober, from delicacy to strength. The pipe-organ has an even greater range, but it is not so swift and immediate; it builds its splendors of tone with less economy of means.

Perhaps the most effective answer to these adverse critics of the piano is to remind them of what has actually been done with the instrument and of what has been thought about it by those whose opinion they are bound to respect. Almost every im-

portant orchestral score of the last two centuries has been thought out originally in terms of the piano, and much the same thing may be said of the opera and oratorio. The foremost musicians of modern times have written a great part of their best work for this instrument. Beethoven, Brahms, Schumann, and even Mozart, who worked before the piano had attained to its present power, trusted to it many of their most exquisite passages. The greatest musician of all, Johann Sebastian Bach, writing when the piano was still an infant, clearly foretold and demonstrated its mature powers in such gigantic conceptions as his Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue. Chopin wrote for nothing else. Such men as these, who were not likely to be mistaken in their estimate of the piano's power, would have smiled at the amateur fault-finding. They knew that the "box of strings" is the noblest as well as the most useful instrument of music, all things considered, that has ever been invented.

At My Lady Ludlow's

Very frequently one of us would be summoned to my lady to read aloud to her, as she sat in her small withdrawing room, some improving book. It was generally Mr. Addison's "Spectator"; but one year, I remember, we had to read "Sturm's Reflections," translated from a German book by Mrs. Medlicott, recommended by Mr. Sturm to us what to think about every day in the year; and very dull it was; but I believe Queen Charlotte had liked the book very much, and the thought of her royal approbation kept my lady awake during the reading. "Mrs. Chapman's Letters" and "Dr. Gregory's Advice to Young Ladies" composed the rest of our library for week-day reading. . . . We learned to make cakes and dishes of the season in the still-room. We had plum-porridge and mince pies for Christmas, fritters and pancakes on Shrove Tuesday. . . . Violet cakes on Passion Week, tannypudding on Easter Sunday, three-cornered cakes on Trinity Sunday. . . . all made from good old Church recipes, handed down from one of my lady's earliest Protestant ancestors.

Every one of us passed a portion of the day with Lady Ludlow, and now and then we rode out with her in her coach and four. She did not like to go out with a pair of horses, considering this rather beneath her rank; . . . but it was rather a cumbersome equipage through the narrow Warwickshire lanes; and I used often to think that it were well that countesses were not plentiful, or else we might have met another lady of quality in another coach and four, where there would have been no possibility of turning, or passing each other, and very little chance of backing. . . . From "My Lady Ludlow," by Mrs. Gaskell.

Rhythmus!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A row of singing poplars against a clear blue sky; A field of golden barley; a lark whose note is high; Red poppies nodding gayly to every passer-by.

The breeze blew through the poplars and turned them silver gray, At once there flashed a vision of night becoming day: A universe unchanging—unfolding out for aye.

I had caught the secret rhythm—the things of earth— That knows not of the blighted bud, or counterfeited birth— Which opens the burr and blossom and gives the tree its girth.

The row of singing poplars may be threadbare and serene, As season after season each in their turn appear, This universal rhythmus knows not of time or year.

ELMER A. KORFORD

The Fruitful Present

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EACH moment bears substantial fruit only in the degree that our work approximates perfection. A persistent striving for perfection opens the gates to inspired achievement, and offers a pure joy in each successive moment. The acceptance of perfection as a spiritual reality impels a whole-hearted effort to banish imperfection from thinking and acting. And, from the very nature of perfection, evil is denied any real basis for activity, in either the present, the past, or the future.

Two incidents from the business world may be helpful here. A young executive officer in a huge mercantile concern once lost his position simply because he did not get his office force to finish scheduled work on time. Mourning for several months over this failure, he could not understand how he might have avoided the catastrophe, caused seemingly by the slowness of his subordinates. Suddenly one day the cause was revealed. A new manager remarked to him in a kindly tone: "Almost invariably when I ask you to take care of some detail, you make a notation on your calendar pad under the next day's date. Naturally, the work in the office reflects your procrastination." Accepting this rebuke, the young man decided to meet today the demands of today. This brought successful achievement.

A young woman, employed in a business avowedly only for adventure and money, was something in the same state as Macbeth, into whose mouth Shakespeare put the words:

"I have no spur To prick the sides of my intent, but only Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself And falls on the other."

She kept dreaming of the fine position she would be holding a year ahead, meanwhile scorning the work of the moment unless it particularly appealed to her imaginative enthusiasm. Continually chafing at the limited horizon of her present work, she never saw the glorious possibilities for satisfaction in the simplicity of doing each day's task superlatively well. When she reached the goal her poor ambition, she was still dissatisfied and restless, until finally, through a change in thinking, she learned to be grateful for present good.

Right daily observation of duty and wise thinking present innumerable proofs of the operation of the law of perfection. In "Miscellaneous Writ-

ings" (p. 333) Mary Baker Eddy writes, "This age is reaching out towards the perfect Principle of things; in pushing towards perfection in art, invention, and manufacture." And she adds, "Proportionately as we part with material systems and theories, personal doctrines and dogmas, meekly to ascend the hill of Science, shall we reach the maximum of perfection in all things."

Because they are not willing to "part with material systems," many have never benefited themselves or humanity, nor ever will, inasmuch as their conclusions and actions are not based upon "the perfect Principle of things." Let us pray that all such material systems tempt us not, in our endeavor to acknowledge the ever-presence of divine perfection.

One of the first steps toward perfection is strict obedience to divine law, order, and government. Let us, then, deny to self-will and self-love the power to upset the best in existing systems, without remedying conditions. Let us wait patiently for perfection to appear, knowing that with an all-powerful God, who is infinite good, evil does assuredly overturn itself. In the degree that unselfish and joyful service displaces selfishness, laziness, and discontent in individual consciousness, just so much does the vision become clear enough to behold unadulterated Truth.

Another necessary step is the purification of our concept of "the perfect Principle of things." Christian Science teaches us the true nature of God as infinite Life, Truth, and Love, as ever present good, thus giving the lie to evil. God, as the perfect Father, demands that His children manifest perfection. Though human sense may attempt to hold on to limitations, yet the command, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect," is as positive as "Thou shalt not kill." This is the pattern for the sons of God. Let us accept this sonship, and reflect the Life which is God.

In every phase of activity the reward for perfection can appear. Just so, the small boy who dislikes to be carefully washed, wakes some day to the fact that cleanliness is desirable. Just so, also, the young girl who mourns over the practicing of her scales, recognizes finally an improvement in her musical efforts because of the scale practice. Let us, too, accept with patience every task making for progress, and expect the fulfillment of the promise given us by Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 550): "The true sense of being and its eternal perfection should appear now, even as it will hereafter."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

Le Présent fructueux

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

CHACUN moment porte des fruits substantiels simplement dans la mesure où notre travail approche de la perfection. Tout effort fait avec persistance vers la perfection ouvre la porte à quelque œuvre inspirée, et à tout instant il apporte une joie pure. L'acceptation de la perfection en tant que réalité spirituelle pousse à faire des efforts sincères pour empêcher l'imperfection de penser et d'agir. Et, en raison de la nature même de la perfection, le mal ne saurait fonder son activité sur aucune base, dans le présent, le passé ou l'avenir.

On pourra retirer quelque bien de deux exemples qu'a donnés le monde des affaires. Un jeune homme, chef de bureau dans une grande maison de commerce, perdit un jour sa position simplement parce qu'il n'avait pas obtenu des employés de son bureau qu'ils finissent le bilan à temps. Amalgamé de cet échec pendant plusieurs mois, il ne voyait pas comment il eût pu éviter cette catastrophe causée selon toute apparence par la lenteur de ses subalternes. Un jour, la cause en fut soudainement révélée. Son nouveau patron lui fit avec bienveillance la remarque suivante: "Presque invariablement, lorsque je vous demande de signer quelque détail, vous le notez sur votre calendrier à la date du jour suivant. Naturellement, le travail du bureau reflète votre procrastination." Ayant accepté cette réprimande, le jeune homme résolut de remplir chaque jour les besoius actuels; aussi réussit-il de mieux en mieux.

Une jeune femme, employée dans une affaire ayant ouvertement et uniquement trait à la spéculation et à l'argent, se trouvait en quelque sorte dans le même état d'esprit que Macbeth, dans la bouche duquel Shakespeare mit ces paroles: "J'ai point d'épée pour percer les flancs de mon projet, mais seulement l'ambition qui, sautant en selle, et tombe de l'autre côté."

Elle rêvait continuellement à la belle situation qu'elle aurait un an plus tard, faisant fi en attendant du travail qui se présentait, à moins qu'il ne lui parût particulièrement à son enthousiasme imaginaire. Se butant sans cesse contre l'horizon limité du travail actuel, elle ne vit jamais la glorieuse possibilité de trouver de la satisfaction dans la simplicité de faire sa tâche quotidienne superlativement bien. Lorsqu'elle eut atteint le but de sa misérable ambition, elle était encore mécontente et inquiète, jusqu'à ce que, finalement, grâce à un changement de mode de penser, elle apprit à être reconnaissante du bien actuel.

En observant bien chaque jour notre devoir et la manière sage de penser, nous avons des preuves innombrables de l'opération de la loi de la perfection. A la page 550 de "Science et Santé," Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Notre tâche devrait apparaître à présent, ainsi qu'elle apparaîtra plus tard."

The Acropolis

Behold, behold.

How, with imperious majesty of night, Against the vast, moon-flooded wall of night.

The shattered shafts that were the Parthenon Loom large upon the sight! How flawless once the fluted columns shone.

When, with grave chant and sacerdotal rite, Before the unpolished altars came From 'th Eleusinian fane, in windings long.

A grand-crowned throng To render homage unto Ceres' name! . . .

Drink in, O wondering eyes, The starlight and the moonlight on these dais.

And on the sacred mountain-tops that rise To sacred skies! . . .

This is thy Greece; thy dearest dream is won; Thou standest in thy hope's supremest height.

Within the shadow of thy Parthenon! —CLINTON SCOLLARD, in "Songs of Sunrise Land."

Dr. Blimber's Young Gentlemen

The doctor was a portly gentleman, in a suit of black, with strings at his knees, and stockings below them. He had a bald head highly polished, a deep voice, and a chin so very double that it was a wonder how he ever managed to shave into the creases. He had likewise a pair of little eyes that were always half shut up, and a mouth that was always half expanded into a grin. . . . The doctor's walk was stately, and calculated to impress the juvenile mind with solemn feelings. It was a sort of march; but, when the doctor put on his right foot, he gravely turned upon his axis, with a semicircular sweep towards the left; and, when he put out his left foot, he turned in the same manner towards the right; so that he seemed, at every stride he took, to look about him, as though he were saying, "Can anybody have the goodness to indicate any subject, in any direction, on which I am uninformated? I rather think not."

Whenever a young gentleman was taken in hand by Doctor Blimber, he might consider himself cured of a pretty tight squeak. The doctor only undertook the charge of ten young gentlemen; but he had always ready a supply of learners for a hundred, on the lowest estimate. . . .

In fact, Doctor Blimber's establishment was a great hot-house, in which there was a forcing apparatus incessantly at work. All the boys blew before their time. Mental green peas were produced at Christmas, and intellectual asparagus all the year round. Mathematical geeseberries (very sour ones too) were common at untimely seasons, and from sprouts of bushes, under Doctor Blimber's cultivation. Every description of Greek and Latin vegetable was got off the driest twigs of boys, under the frostiest circumstances. Nature was of no consequence at all. No matter what a young gentleman was intended to bear, Doctor Blimber made him bear to pattern, somehow or other. — Dickens, "Dombey and Son."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Story-Book House

By MARGUERITE SCOTT TILL

Part II

WE HAD been all over Red Gables lots and lots of times. We had hunted every nook and corner of the big kitchen with its paved floors, and its huge old fireplace.

We had explored the bake house and the dairy, where the floors were flagged with great big stones, which Daddy said were hundreds of years old.

We had marveled at the old secret-taire inside the house, with its hidden drawers; Daddy had let us peep at the little box which he said would one day sing to us; and we had roamed all over the hall with its huge oak beams all black with age. We had been upstairs and downstairs, and we had explored all the funny old twisted passages.

We had searched the house inside and outside, but we had not yet found the secret room.

We were baffled.

We had counted every window from the garden, and we had tried to count the rooms inside to correspond, but the more we counted the more puzzled we became, until every window seemed to sing, "I have a story to tell! I have a story to tell!"

And sometimes Jo and I were quite certain that the eaves would droop a little lower over the windows, as though they were trying to hide something.

Daddy always looks mysterious when we speak of the secret room, and he has told us, over and over again, that we shall see it when we find it.

He knows something that he has not told us, we are quite certain.

One Never-to-Be-Forgotten Day

And then, on one never-to-be-forgotten day, while we were playing for the hundredth time in front of the huge old fireplace in the hall, something happened!

We had been talking about the pictures of bonny Prince Charlie, the poor persecuted Prince, and Great-Great-Uncle Philip de Walden. Jo said he liked Great-Great-Uncle Philip de Walden best, but I said that I simply loved bonny Prince Charlie. He had such curly hair and such rosy cheeks, and he had a twinkle in his eyes. They twinkled like Daddy's.

And then while we were playing, Jo began trying to push me off the great oak seat, and he almost succeeded because it was very hot and I was getting sleepy. But suddenly there was a funny whirling kind of a sound.

It was something like the bees droning in the garden only louder.

We must have touched a hidden spring, for suddenly the seat and I were flying into the air, and I was moving. It was a most odd sensation.

It moved slowly, slowly, and all the time there was a funny little tune being played as though someone were playing a funny little old spinet, and then, to our intense surprise, we found ourselves on the other side of the fireplace wall.

We were in a room we had never been in before! "Jo!" I almost gasped. "Run and get Daddy and Mummy as quickly as ever you can!" "Go!" Jo said. "We've struck the secret room!" And after one glance



"He Danced Us Round the Room Just as Daddy Does."

Philip de Walden, I knew why his face looked so familiar. He was the living image of the picture of Great-Great-Uncle Philip de Walden which hung in the hall. And he was dressed just like Great-Great-Uncle Philip de Walden, too, with lace ruffles at his wrists and puffed sleeves and a velvet coat.

"Is there going to be a fancy ball at Red Gables?" asked Jo.

Jo was staring very hard at the man who had said he was our cousin. The man gave a very strange answer.

"Oddfash, no! Who'd be thinking of fancy balls with the king's soldiers close on the heels of our bonny Prince? But they won't get him," he added under his breath.

"Red Gables guards her secrets well. He escaped from Culoden and here he'll stay, till the hounds and the huntmen are up and away."

He half sang the last words.

Before we could make any reply, or ask him what an "oddfash" was, he said:

"Let's have breakfast."

It was all very peculiar, especially having breakfast directly after dinner, but we thought it would not be polite to say so, and I was surprised to see that the table was now laid for three people. I am sure it hadn't been laid before, and there was a beautiful tablecloth on it, too. So we all sat down to breakfast.

I was longing to ask the jolly looking man what he meant about the hounds, and the soldiers, and the bonny Prince, and the king, but he talked so fast that I couldn't get a word in edgewise.

"Tell me about yourselves," he said at last.

So we told him about how Daddy had brought Red Gables, stick by stick, and stone by stone, to America, from a little place called Sundry Street, which is far away in Surrey.

Eng, and how Daddy was a descendant of Great-Great-Uncle Philip de Walden, who had fought with bonny Prince Charlie at Culoden, which is near Inverness in Scotland, and how Great-Great-Uncle Philip de Walden's picture hung in the hall, and how Red Gables was also known by the name of "Story-Book House" because it had a secret chamber where bonny Prince Charlie lay hidden, and because all the windows looked as though they told you stories.

And then, oh, how the man laughed and laughed!

He laughed so much that he set us off laughing too.

"Oh, this is delicious," he said.

when he could speak for laughing. The Prince must hear this. He will be tickled to pieces."

He hurried to the door, and we heard him call. "Your Highness! Your Highness! If you will step in here a moment, I think you will be entertained, vastly entertained."

Jo and I held each other's hands very tightly, as we stood behind him. A door at the far end of the room (which we had not observed before, because it was all one with the oak panel) opened, and through it we saw a man coming down some stairs.

My heart beat a little faster, and the very next minute I was looking straight at the Prince.

(To Be Continued)

The Message of the Toy Balloon

PAUL had been living on the farm only a short time before he became homesick. Of course, there were the chickens and the ducks, and Bessie, the cow, and the farm horses, but he could never understand them, when he talked to them. Paul missed shooting marbles with Reg in the tiny square of a backyard in his city home. And he missed the rough and tumble games he had played with the boys on the street.

"I don't believe there are any boys up here," he grumbled to himself, as he sat down for a moment on a bench under the grape arbor. "The nearest house is half a mile away." He shifted his position and began to whistle to banish his gloomy thoughts. As he did so, he glanced up at the roof of the farmhouse, his new home.

"Jinks, I haven't been up in the attic yet," he exclaimed. "What is that flip-flopping against the window?" He jumped up and rushed for the attic stairs.

"Not so bad up here if a fellow had a pal," he thought, as he stood for a moment in the big, wide open space. "Hey, it's a balloon, a toy balloon and a beauty. My, what a big one!"

"Edward Bangs"

The balloon hung by a cord from one of the rafters. Paul fastened it and took it downstairs with him. He had been playing with it only a few minutes when he spied a name, partly rubbed out, on its round surface—"Edward Bangs."

"Why, the Bangs own the farm down the road," thought Paul. "I wonder if there is an Edward there? And could this be his balloon?"

There was the gentlest breeze blowing, and it was great fun to let out the cord and see the balloon go sailing off the length of the rope. "Hey, it's a beauty, Paul! I'm tired of playing alone."

"If there really is an Edward, what fun we can have!" he thought. "I guess I'll pretend there is one anyway. I'll write a note to him and invite him over."

So he got pencil and paper and carefully printed a note which read:

say to Paul: "Send me with your message."

And do you know, that is just what Paul did! It would be such fun to try, he thought. He fastened the note to the balloon by the string, then cut the string with his pocket knife, and sent the red toy sailing on its way. He watched it go higher and higher, up above the trees and over the house top. Then it away, ducked, and started off toward the next farm.

"Good, the wind's taking it in the right direction!" shouted Paul, now greatly excited.

He watched it until it was lost to view, and then he went whistling about his job of feeding the chickens. It was several days before he heard anything more about the red balloon. Then one morning the postman gave him a note.

"It's from the boy up at the Bangs' farm," he explained.

A boy! Paul rushed around the house to the bench under the grape arbor and eagerly read the note.

"I found your letter this morning when I was hunting for the robin's nest to put back a baby bird that had fallen out. The balloon got caught in the tree and broke, but I got the note all right. Yes, I'm Ed Bangs, and I've got a lot of things to do on the farm, but I'll be over to see you this afternoon. It was quite a trip for a toy balloon, wasn't it?"

The Mocking Bird's Manners

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I wonder why the mocking bird tells everything he ever heard. Telling for me is not right, and mocking folks is impolite.

Minerva Hunter.

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The Christian Science Monitor

The Happy Party in Make-Believe Land

By FANNIE R. BUCHANAN

BIG SISTER GOOSE was to write the invitations because she had a quill pen handy. So she got out a sheet of paper and began to think hard whom she could ask to the picnic party that Mother Goose had said she might have in the meadow behind the farmhouse.

The little goslings were greatly excited at the idea and made such a noise in discussing what they would do and wondering who would come that big sister told them if they were not quiet she would not be able to write at all, and then there would be no party. At that they went off to chatter in another part of the farmyard. So sister was able to send off her invitations.

Everyone wrote and said they would be very pleased to come, and complimented Miss Goose on her handsome writing.

The maple said he would be very glad to bring some pie with him, and the butterfly offered the butter for the sandwiches. The busy bees said they would be delighted to spare some of their delicious honey, while Mr. Bluebird proposed that they should take some lemonade along in his bottle. Friend Fox and Mr. Cock said they would be very glad to lend their brush and comb to anyone who needed tidying up after a romp. Kind Mr. Elephant said he would act as porter as he was used to carrying his trunk.

So on the day of the party they all met in the meadow behind the farmhouse, where Mr. Elephant unpacked his trunk and took out the pie, the butter, the honey and the lemonade, which he poured into the cool buttercups. Friend Fox and Mr. Cock said they preferred to keep their brush and comb on them, in case they got lost. Under a big, shady tree they found just enough toadstools to sit on, which was really very nice, and was quite the first time that most of the guests had ever sat on a stool for dinner. The goslings did enjoy themselves, and so did everybody else.

At last, when the sun was going down and they all began to feel sleepy, Mr. Elephant offered to take them home on his back. When they got home, each happy guest thanked Mother Goose for her very nice party.

The Young Farmer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My daddy is a farmer. About the fields he rides. He has a lot of hens and geese, And sheep and cows besides.

Quite often in the evening I run along and wait, Until I hear him riding Toward the farmyard gate.

I hold the gate wide open, And daddy canthers through, And when he gets inside the yard I know what he will do.

He'll jump down in the farmyard, Just near the wooden stack; He'll put me in the saddle, Upon the horse's back.

I'll ride toward the stable, And all the men will shout: "There's little Farmer Freddy A'galloping about!"

Grace M. Duffley.

Magic Days

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The happy days fly by so fast, I sometimes wonder if they'll last; But every time I spend a day, Another one has come to stay.

Lydia Lion Roberts.

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Jean's Music Lessons

By FANNIE R. BUCHANAN

Music That Describes

Jean is having music lessons to teach her to play the piano. Uncle Ned says that she must learn to listen well, or she will never play well, and so she has "listening lessons" both at home and at school. Girls and boys who would like to share these "listening lessons" will find Jean, with her ears wide open, on the last Monday of each month.

"WHAT is the difference between a swan and a butterfly?" Jean asked upon the arm of Uncle Ned's chair. "Is it a riddle?" she asked. "Not a riddle," he answered; "but tell me, what would you say about one that you could not say about the other?"

"The swan swims, and the butterfly flies," Jean knew at once. "Does the swan swim with the same kind of a motion the butterfly uses?"

Jean knew that Uncle Ned had some interesting reason for asking, so she thought about the question.

"The swan goes smoothly, like a quiet little sailboat, and the butterfly flutters and flits. It moves so quickly I lose it if I look away."

Uncle Ned nodded. That's a good point of difference, but both are very graceful."

"Yes," Jean agreed, "the swan is a slow graceful, and the butterfly is a quick graceful. They are both beautiful, but not in the same way."

"And both gentle, but not in the same way," Uncle Ned opened the magic box. "Let's see if music can show us these differences."

"Is this a swan, or a butterfly?" he asked.

Jean closed her eyes so that she might listen better. She heard a soft rippling, and then, in a minute, came a slow graceful melody. It floated over the ripples, never hiding them, but just like a part of them.

Jean hardly breathed. It was the swan. How quietly he came, never hurrying, always dignified. How proudly he lifted his head and looked all about him, then folded back his long, graceful neck and sailed on! He came quite near, waited to be admired, then turned, and sailed slowly out of sight. The water rippled softly, then all was still.

Jean opened her eyes. "I almost touched him," she told Uncle Ned. "What kind of water was he on?" asked Uncle Ned.

"It was very clear," Jean said, "for I saw his shadow when he passed me. I think it was in a park."

"Was the day gray and stormy?" "No, no, sunshine. I could tell from the gleam of his scales, the sun passed through the shadows of the trees along the banks."

Uncle Ned patted Jean's head. "You are getting to be a real listener," he told her. "Come, see if you can hear as much in this butterfly music."

Jean laid her head upon the arm of the chair and covered her eyes. "I hope that it will have golden wings," she said.

Then the butterfly came out of the phonograph. When it had gone again, Jean raised her head. "It did," she said, "golden wings with such lovely spots."

"Did it come into the room with you?" asked Uncle Ned. "Oh, no, I went out into the fields with it," Jean answered.

Things That I Learn in Music

The words are hidden in these sentences. See if you can find them.

1. There is no choice; it is the last one.
2. They stored their provender in a cleft of the rock.
3. Your sister looks very much like you.
4. To cut the huge haap, acetylene gas was used.
5. Susan tried hard to spell "inertia."
6. Be orderly! Untidiness denotes carelessness of thought.
7. On the shelf, late narcissus were blooming in china bowls.
8. They insisted upon going to the theatre, bleak though the weather.
9. Do not rush; arpeggios should be played smoothly.
10. The baby's bassinet is lined with blue.

Key to puzzle published Jan. 12: Hemlock, olive, yucca, clematis, apple. The initial letters spell "Hoses."

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The Mail Bag

Letters and extracts from letters:

Bridgeville, Calif.

Dear Editor:

I live on a ranch in the mountains, and we have 76 little lambs already. I have been hoping to get a pet lamb all the time.

I would like to correspond with some other little girl in the United States.

Eleanor R.

Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Jolly Editor:

I am eight years old and my brother is six. I think the stories on the Children's Page are just dandy. I like them so much that first thing when the Monitor comes we have a scuffle for it. The story entitled "Moxie Finds a Friend" was a good example of why we ought to be kind to animals.

I would like to correspond with the boy or girl who sent the letter with the two question it. I know the answer to the second question. It is Australia. Marvin L.

[Quite right, Marvin. The writer of the letter was a "grown-up" boy. If you want to write to him, send in your letter already stamped and it will be forwarded.—Ed.]

Pinner, England

Dear Editor:

I live in a little village called Pinner. It is a very old place. Queen Anne stayed in the inn, so the people call it "The Queen's Head."

I have made a Kitten Little and I also put the Elephant School on my work bag. I hope there will be another pattern soon. I like all the stories in the Monitor, especially Milly-Molly-Mandy.

With lots of love to Snubs and Waddles,

Barbara C.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to you to tell you how much I've enjoyed The Children's Page. I dearly love Snubs and Waddles. I made a Kitten Little from the pattern on The Children's Page, and my mother thinks it is so cute.

I have one sister, Kathryn, who also loves The Children's Page.

Olivia T.

West Palm Beach, Florida

Dear Editor:

I am sending you a picture of Snubs in a palm tree in our front yard. It was taken on Christmas Day. Doesn't he look happy?

I like Snubs and the Sunset Stories. I am six years old.

Helen Kathleen M.

[Thank you for the pretty picture of yourself and Snubs, Helen. We certainly is a smiling Snubs, isn't he?—Ed.]

Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Editor:

My cousin reads the Mail Bag to me, for I cannot read very well yet. I am six years old and I am in the first grade. I would like to get a letter from some little girl of my age who lives across the ocean.

Ruth M.

Seattle, Wash.

Dear Editor:

I am a little boy, nine years old. I have three sisters and one brother and a dog. He is a big black dog, named St. Bernard, and he looks like a big bear. He is good; he likes children; he never goes away, but stays at home all the time.

I like the Sunset Stories best. I sure appreciate them. Albert T.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

About all I have been hearing lately is "Buzzu." That's what Joan has named the little kitten.

When the Boss heard about it he said, "Aw, Shucks. Why don't you call him Alexander or Napoleon or something like that? But Joan didn't seem to think much of the idea."

Neither did the little kitten. In fact, he didn't pay much attention to them when they called him "Buzzu."

But the Boss seemed to think he would soon get used to it.

Anyway, Joan introduced him to her doll family as "Buzzu," so I guess it's all settled.



EDUCATIONAL

New Objectives in American College Courses for Women

Bradford's Progressive Plan

By ALICE MILDRED BURGESS
Dean of the Junior College, Bradford Academy

THE idea of college education for women is to the fore in a new guise. The question is, what kind of college education is going to meet the needs of the girl whose differences from her sister of a generation ago we are forced to recognize. President Woolley of Mount Holyoke has briefly elucidated the difference by saying: "The girl of today wants to do things for herself. The opportunity for self-expression is being provided in secondary schools more and more successfully. The Winnetka System and the Dalton Plan have their prototypes in many cities in this country and in Europe. Of the modern school and the progressive method in secondary education, we may read much, but of the modern college, as it concerns the application of progressive methods, there is little to read, for little has actually been done.

Progressive Ideas

There are, however, here and there, murmurings which, articulated, indicate with certainty that the fundamental ideas of progressive education are already being given some application in the liberal arts colleges for women. Changes have been seeping into the content of the old classical curriculum. Various plans have been undertaken even for organizing new colleges where the entire curriculum has been modeled on the tenets of progressive education. Money is being raised, curriculum committees are at work on plans, faculty are being recruited, but it will be a period of years before they become actualities.

Bradford Academy, now in its one hundred and twenty-fourth year, has had for six years a junior college. In the eastern part of this country this form of college organization is in itself somewhat unique, although in the middle and far West there are some 250 junior colleges of recognized standing. A junior college offers the first two years of the major four-year college as a unit. This year at Bradford Academy there is being inaugurated a curriculum which recognizes two of the outstanding ideas of progressive education and applies them to the college level: individual differences and interest as a motive for success. The program is the outgrowth of work over a period of years during which advice and counsel have been given by such recognized educators as Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College; Ada Louise Westbrook, president of Radcliffe College; Dr. Otis Caldwell of the Lincoln School; Eugene Randolph Smith of the Beaver Country Day School, as well as 50 headmistresses and head masters of secondary schools of standing in the western and middle western states, who met in conference at the academy to discuss the plan from the point of view of the needs of the secondary school.

Expression of the Individual
The ambition to secure freedom for the expression of individual ability which has been the objective of those who are responsible for initiating the Bradford Plan, is not to be gained through uniformity but through wide diversity. There is, therefore, no attempt at standardization and uniformity. The great teacher rather than the great scholar is necessary for this experiment in method. If special stress is to be laid upon interest as a motivating force in academic work, it is imperative that the teacher have before all else a vivid and stimulating individuality.

The girls failing to be admitted to the major colleges because the screws of admission machinery turn tighter every year make up a group that the junior college programs provide especially in view of those with sound scholarship rather than high academic standing. In the annual examination discards are those who pass the examinations but who do not pass them high enough to gain the comparatively few places available; others who fail particular examinations are girls able to undertake a college course successfully but unable to survive major college examination demands. A few years ago when the number of applicants was comparatively few, many of these would have been admitted gladly; today the admission office recognizes that they represent ability and desperate efforts are made to find proper and appealing openings for them. The inflexibility of the colleges in this group failing to meet their admission requirements is a fact not generally appreciated. For the girls in this group the finishing school has no attraction, for they are not superficial; and the courses for high school graduates offered in many private schools are more often than not secondary in method and seldom have the intellectual challenge that girls with the ambition for college work desire. For them the major colleges see in the junior college not only an opening, but a particular advantage. Besides meeting the needs of this group, the junior college aims to provide two years of college work for those girls talented in art, music and dramatics who have hitherto often had to forego college work because the liberal arts college has emphasized the language and natural science fields, and left an insufficient margin of time for the development of artistic technique. At the same time they have recognized the necessity of a broad cultural background for creative, artistic production. By establishing fine arts courses of the same excellence as those in specialized schools and combining them with academic work, the junior college aims to meet the needs of this large group.

The ambition to meet the educational needs of these particular groups in itself is reason for stressing individual differences and for the adoption of the tutorial method

rather than the differentiated group method and the lecture system. Some simplification of the material of the courses of the freshman and sophomore years is a necessary first step. The next is the recognition of educational content inherent in what have been called extra-curricular activities—those which supply group activities such as athletics, dramatics, and choral work—herein are means of securing vitalized education. These activities have often been considered a drain upon academic work, while, as a matter of fact, in them have been centered more often than in the classroom the student's genuine interest. To obviate this contradiction the junior

Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Stefano Cavasani (kah-vah-tso-ni), Italian delegate on advisory committee to the League of Nations dealing with the traffic in opium.

Tlaxcala (tlah-kah-lah), an ancient town of Mexico, capital of state of same name. When the Spaniards took possession of the country it was a place of great size and importance.

Jean Baptiste Greuze (grewz) (1725-1805), French painter, remarkable as a colorist and for originality in genre painting.

Icarus (ik-ah-rus), in Greek mythology, a son of Daedalus, who, while flying with his father on wings fastened with wax, soared so high that the sun is said to have melted the wax, whereupon he fell into the sea, now known as the Icarian Sea, west of Samos.

Tristan da Cunha (tris-tahn dah-coon-yah), a group of three islands, said to be the most isolated inhabited spot on the globe, about 2000 miles west of the Cape of Good Hope and 4000 miles northeast of Cape Horn.

From Passive Listening to Active Joy in a Task

London, Eng. Special Correspondence

EVERYWHERE except in the most conservative seats of learning there has been a transfer of emphasis from teaching to learning, everywhere a shifting of responsibility from the shoulders of the staff to the shoulders of the scholars," says Dr. Ballard in his book, "The Changing School." In the yearly report of the London County Council he writes on the elementary schools of London, of which he is a district inspector, and every visitor to the schools knows that what he writes is true. There are wonderful changes in the schools to which 95 per cent of the London children go. The enormous classrooms for enormous classes, as often as not turning away from the sunlight, facing like artists' studios toward the cheerless north, characterized the schools of 30-odd years ago. Now the schools, like the flowers, want the light and the assembly hall occupies the space once given to overlarge classrooms while the London Education Committee aims at arranging smaller classes in smaller, more cheerful rooms, or in a larger but not immense room where groups of children may work individually.

The Galleries Have Gone
If former teachers in early days of public education had 100 children to deal with and these often illiterate and undisciplined, no wonder they liked them ranged and disciplined in "galleries," but now when the parents and grandparents of the present generation have passed through the schools, the tradition, outlook and behavior are very different to that of even a generation ago.

"The three R's are still there," says Dr. Ballard, "and always will be there, but as a means and not as an end. The child is no longer 'taught' by culture we mean not so much a definite body of knowledge as a readiness or rather an eagerness to absorb knowledge and to get understanding, and if we further mean a willingness to higher and nobler things and the acquisition of some of the graces and refinements of civilized life."

Another readjustment of today is the educational value placed upon speaking the mother tongue with freedom and beauty, just as the cult of the hand has come into a true relationship in teaching and learning. Speech is daily growing clearer and better, and to be inarticulate is a rare thing.

Freedom of Action
The infant school is a British product, for in no other land does compulsory education begin at 5. The early days are what matter, say the modern educators, and it is in the infant schools that experiments and readjustments have made such headway. Dr. Ballard has shown that they tell a tale of change from the passive baby in his gallery, listening to the teacher, to the active infant busy over some joyful task; from mass monotony to individual work, and from indoors to outdoors in the sun and the fresh air. The babies are the citizens of the future. They are learning discipline and freedom of action at the same time, the happiness of making and doing things, the pleasantness of self-control.

"Corporal punishment has almost disappeared," said Dr. Ballard, when a correspondent of The Christian

college of the modern type definitely associates academic work with group activities and makes participation in the activity equivalent to laboratory experiments. Individual interest is here the determining factor also.

In group activities associated with academic work is opportunity for the development of proper mental and emotional attitudes such as the classical college has long been reaching for: the opportunity for group experience, where the problems of group life in fact belong—not in study, but in socialized activity in groups varying in size from the foursome of the tennis set to the hundreds of the student government association. No artificial service concepts need to be devised; they are inherent in activities so organized. In this way interests that have been threatening the disintegration of college life because of a clash between extra-curricular activities and academic demands are hereby harnessed to run in tandem.

The modern junior college also recognizes its obligation to look the problem of leisure time squarely in the face. Restlessness and boredom that are being capitalized by the movies should be salvaged for more satisfying pursuits and should be converted through creative outlets into aesthetic channels. The newer educational ideal stresses aesthetic value in education for women who will in large numbers find their place in the social life of the home and the community. It aims to put emphasis on the beautiful rather than the tawdry, the spiritually satisfying rather than the momentarily alluring. A period set aside daily for the cultivation of leisure interests is a concrete beginning toward the realization of this ideal.

The new junior college program is endeavoring to discover interest and make it a lever for sound academic work; to vitalize the interpretation of education as an experience in living in the broadest possible sense, rather than the idea that conceives of it as a preparation for life; and also to develop a conscious appreciation of the aesthetic aspects of life through a satisfying and profitable use of leisure time.

[Other articles on the Bradford Plan will follow in subsequent issues of the Educational Page.]

Hood River, Ore., has taken a forward step in parent-teacher work. An association was recently organized, there with all Japanese members. A prominent Japanese merchant was made president and another secretary. The purpose of the group is to give their race a better understanding of public schools and to bring to the children through the parents, American standards and ideals.

Science Montessori taught his cut in his office to talk over new ideas and readjustments, "and the London children are learning love and loyalty to their schools."

Parent-Teacher Activities

IN ORGANIZING its fall activities, the parent-teacher association of the Eugene Field School, Chicago, devised a plan by which every mother might be a member of some active committee during the year and thus feel that she was making her contribution to her association in a more active way than by mere payment of dues and attendance at meetings. The plan has also helped the work of carrying on the association among many and brought much talent and ability to the front that formerly had been unused.

To every member and prospective member the president sent the following membership blank at the opening of the year: The parent-teacher association of the Eugene Field School is organizing its committees for the coming year. We wish every member to be active. Even those whose young children keep them much at home, or whose time is limited, can do some of the things outlined here. Please check all that interest you, and indicate your preference by 1, 2, 3, 4. Check several. You will not be asked to do more than you wish to do.

1. Social: This committee prepares and serves refreshments at each alternate meeting. No dish washing.
2. Reception: This committee serves as hostesses at each meeting, greeting and introducing members to one another.
3. Program: This committee decides upon the kind of programs for the year, solicits and secures speakers, and visits other P. T. A. meetings and brings reports of their activities to the committee meetings.
4. Publicity: This committee prepares all publicity, and attends to printing and distribution thereof.
5. Entertainment and Means: This committee devises means of raising money and has full charge of the projects.

6. House and Property: Members of this committee should be present in the school building half an hour before the time for meetings and see that the hall and stage are in order and any special properties or decorations in place.

7. School Beautification: This committee makes an effort to have the best films for children of the neighborhood.

8. Legislative: This committee keeps in touch with measures that should be brought to the attention of the association.

9. Magazine and Bulletin: This committee is in charge of subscriptions to the organs of the local and national associations.

Has any one in your family some talent with which he or she is willing to entertain at one of the monthly meetings? Have you a car that you are willing to use in the neighborhood when necessary?

The blanks, suggestive of duties in connection with each committee, have helped mothers to decide what they can best do and have acquainted all members with committee work and the numerous details for which some one must be responsible. The blanks, with name, address and phone, as well as names and rooms of children, are mailed to the president.

When the Dedication of Annuals Takes on Larger Significance

THE dedication of the high school or college annual seems on the face of things an infinitesimal pebble among the milestones of school progress, then along comes the last edition of the Megaphone, published by the Fortuna High School, Fortuna, California, and the dedication takes on the possibilities of a milestone, marking a definite period of unfoldment:

To the Humboldt County Redwoods, God's greatest and most majestic monuments in nature, the oldest and most awe-inspiring living things on earth, we respectfully and affectionately dedicate this 1926 Megaphone.

A yearbook inscribed to a cause, sincerely supporting the "Save the Redwoods Movement." When one recalls the annual dedicatory sentiment in the annual, a few well-known phrases addressed in the traditional manner to the next member on the faculty who has not recently received the tribute, sentiments quickly forgotten after the first flush of exchanged courtesy, one wonders how much among high schools, private schools and colleges in the United States and elsewhere this wider and deeper idea of dedication has found expression.

One other American yearbook answers the silent roll-call—perhaps

there are more. This is the Browning number of the Round-Up, Baylor University, Waco, Tex. Baylor is widely known for its Browning collection. While its annual is actually inscribed to Dr. Armstrong, head of the English Department and founder of the collection, it is done in such a way that combined with the nature of the book's make-up, the tribute is graciously given through him to Browning by these college students in a manner that such a Browning scholar and earnest teacher as Dr. Armstrong must have found deeply gratifying.

Running Theme

In the case of both annuals the dedication indicates a depth of interest in a field of much wider appeal than local school affairs, and the interest in this field, whether espousing a cause or rendering intelligent appreciation of a body of poetry, forms in each annual a running theme throughout the entire book.

The redwoods in their grandeur and their beauty appeal from every page of Fortuna's Megaphone. The cedar brown cover, the green line decorations on every margin, the 28-page section given over to photographs, poetry, and editorials that concern the great trees, are outward expressions of this theme.

Surely, too, such expression can come from no mere sudden splash of interest. It must be part of a crusade, instinct with the enthusiasm and conviction of the crusaders who will that their annual might stand for a constructive cause.

Sincere Tribute

The Browning edition of the Baylor Round-Up prints as section headings colored illustrations of Browning's poems, some being reproductions of the art glass windows in the Baylor Browning Room. Each section is introduced by a quotation from the poet, singularly appropriate. These quotations, colored pictures, and other touches throughout the book, including a well-printed reproduction of the Barret Browning painting of the poet and many shorter quotations as captions for the school pictures, all speak of the sincere tribute to which the dedication is the stated expression.

Each of these two books is more than the record of a year at a school. The dedication and consequent theme lift it above the field of the usual annual into a realm of wider interest. The students have reached out beyond their local activities into a world from which they will wish to turn back. The book therefore becomes more than a literary and business venture allied with school loyalty. It gives expression to something of spiritual significance in the thought of the school personnel from which it came.

Story Words

Turkey

Did you ever stop to consider how the turkey, a bird native to America, whose adoption as the national emblem was advocated by Benjamin Franklin, came by its name?

Almost 400 years ago the turkey was introduced into Europe, and, although it immediately became a favorite table delicacy, people seemed to have forgotten where it came from. It is not surprising that as an American bird the name of the fowl should be connected with India, as in the case of the French "dinde," later contracted to "dinde," from which a new masculine form, "dindon" was derived.

The designation, "turkey," seems first to have been applied to the guinea fowl, a native of Africa, with which the American bird was confused. In the seventeenth century, however, Guinea, India, and Turkey were all exceedingly vague geographical expressions. Hence we find the French calling our maize both "Indian corn," "blé d'Inde," and "Turkey corn," "blé de Turquie." The Germans found a way out of the uncertainty by calling American corn, "wälscher korn," "wälscher korn," "wälscher korn," "wälscher korn."

Diverse names for the turkey are found in a "Nomenclator" in eight languages, published in Germany in 1602. At this time, according to the

publication, turkey in the Spanish language was dubbed "pavon" (peacock), and in English "Cok o Inde."

A short course in parent-teacher organization and leadership sponsored by the University of Oregon summer school, and conducted by members of the executive committee of the Oregon State Congress of Parents and Teachers in June, issued certificates to more than 75 who attended the full time and complete the required outside reading of 1 hours. At the close of each session through the courtesy of the library association, a rolling case of selected books on child training was brought into the room, and reports show that a large number of these were read while lists were taken away by all for later reference. Pamphlets published by the state and national parent-teacher congresses were supplied and eagerly used. Daily drill in parliamentary procedure was a valuable part of the program.

In pre-convention announcement the Oregon Congress of Parents and Teachers calls attention to the advantage of having teachers among the delegates to the annual state convention in order that the meeting may be a real parent-teacher one. Many school boards in Oregon release teachers to attend parent teacher conventions without loss of salary.



"Shorthand is one of the greatest helps to business success. The shorthand-writer is always sure of a dignified, well-paid position. And when people are seeking positions for promotion in executive positions, the shorthand-writer is usually selected first."

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To write from 60 to 100 words per minute after a few hours is nothing. T. J. McCabe, New York City, studied other systems for months. Then he heard of SPEEDWRITING. In a few hours he wrote 85 words per minute. Today he writes 190 words per minute. Mrs. Anna M. Stanley, Chicago, tells delightfully that simply by studying "an hour now and then" she quickly attained a speed of 120 words per minute. Henry B. Alvord, Lawyer, Vineland, N. J., tells how in a few weeks he wrote 150 words per minute. Miss Guspie Cohen, New York City, studied another system for 3 years and could only average 90 words per minute. Then she took up SPEEDWRITING. In less than 14 hours she wrote 103 words per minute. And Miss Mary McGinn, Barrowsville, Mass., writes enthusiastically: "Today I took dictation at the rate of 199 words per minute."

SHORTHAND is one of the greatest helps to business success. The capable shorthand-writer is always sure of a dignified, pleasant, well-paid position. And more!—for when people are being considered for promotion to executive positions, the shorthand-writer is usually selected first.

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STOCK MARKET

IRREGULAR AND FAIRLY BROAD

Specialties Again Seem to Be in Most Favor With Traders

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—A rising price tendency ushered in the new week on the New York Stock Exchange.

Oils assumed the leadership of the early advance, Pan American B opened a point higher and a number of others showing fractional improvement on initial sales.

Collins & Aikman resumed its advance by moving up a point in the first few minutes of trading.

Trading broadened as the session progressed, with the demand including a selected assortment of motor, equipment, farm implement, chemical and railroad shares.

The sharp deficit in reserve shown in last Saturday's clearing house statement apparently was not seriously regarded by pools, which resumed activity in a number of specialties.

General Motors continued to respond to reports of satisfactory January sales by quickly moving up 2 1/2 points, but the other motors were slow to follow.

With orders for rolling stock and other equipment reported in large volume, equipment shares attracted a good following. Pullman quickly made up the 12 point deficit which came off the stock today, while Baldwin, General Railway Signal and General Electric sold a point or more higher before the end of the first half-hour.

American Smelting P recorded an easy gain of four points, and Columbia Carbide crossed 76 to the highest price in several years.

Chequamegon, Ohio, Wheeling & Lake Erie, New Haven and Bangor & Aroostook were the early strong spots in the railroad advance in Spanish prices which carried them up nearly 10 points to around 16 1/2, the highest price in seven years for American railroads. Continued softness of foreign exchange market. A demand for sterling and French francs was slightly easier at \$4.84 7/16 and \$3.92, respectively.

Humors of a stock split-up with a higher dividend on the new shares, accompanied the demand for American Smelting which rose nearly 4 points to 14 1/2 in the early hours.

Talk of consolidation projects was associated with the rise in the price of the stock. U. S. East Iron advanced 3 1/2, Universal Pipe preferred 4 points.

All of the silk stocks responded to reports of increased earnings.

The renewal rate on call loans continued unchanged at 4 percent, despite the large deficit shown in Saturday's bank statement.

Foreign Bonds Active

Foreign governmental loans again held the center of speculative interest as the bond market opened for the new week today. Continued softness of high-grade rail issues was attributed to the seasonal easing off of the January investment demand.

A new high record was established by the French 7 1/2, while other governmental issues were steady; demand for Czechoslovakian bonds was brought a rise of more than a point, and there was considerable buying in Japanese public utility bonds displayed firmness, as did some South American bonds, including Brazilian 8s.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

100 Am Brick	18	18	18
312 Am T & T	153 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
100 Am Gas	50	50	50
100 Amoskeag	50	50	50
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GOOD DEMAND LAST WEEK IN LEATHER MART

Most Tannages Move Well
—Prices Firm to Strong
—Offal Sold Up

Sole leather is moving very well, preferred tannages bringing advanced prices. Oak sole leather tanners report the current month closing much stronger than it opened. A number of sizable lots of light and weight oak sole leather, tannery run, were obtained at 42¢ to 44¢, while 1c more was quoted later in the week. Pickers bend, choice selections, were firm at 60¢ to 70¢. Texas X bloom, heavy, bend sold at 75¢, with the better sort of oak back fairly active at 55¢ to 60¢. Choice buyers are taking fair sized lots of selected oak sole leather at 60¢.

Headless single shoulders range in price from 35¢ down to 25¢. The demand for heavy single shoulders, choice load lots being booked at 25¢ to 30¢. Choice medium weights sell at 28¢ to 30¢. Heads are very active at 17¢ to 18¢, with lots close to 19¢.

Union tanned sole leather is active, with no selections likely to accumulate. Even heavy steer packer backs are well cleaned up. The demand for light weights lead in the trading.

The average price of heavy to light steers and selected cow backs offered is 44¢. Country hide cow backs, tannery run, are quoted at 35¢. Choice union bends are listed at 60¢ to 65¢.

Union offal is being cleaned up, no sort being neglected. Single shoulders are scarce at 20¢ to 30¢. Stocks of bellies are firm at 27¢. Cattle bellies are selling at 26¢. Heads are quoted at 17¢ to 18¢. Choice selections are being offered at 19¢ to 20¢.

Light weights, same grade, are having a steady call at 24¢ to 26¢. Medium quality, all weights, is in fair demand at 30¢ to 35¢. Choice selections are being offered at 35¢ to 40¢. Job lots are obtainable at 25¢ to 30¢.

Old lots are moving, but still lacks volume. Prices hold firm. The better grade is quoted at 45¢ to 50¢. A good selection of medium to heavy is offered at 35¢ to 40¢, according to tannage and spread. Odd lots are priced at 25¢ to 30¢.

Upper Leather Improves
Though upper leather markets are busy, there is difficulty in getting the price list up on a level with the market. The cheaper grades of side leather are selling at from one to two cents a foot advance over December rates, but tanners are not yet on a parity with packer hides.

Chrome tanned sides, No. 1 selection, are offered at 25¢ to 30¢. The cheaper grades, reported as well sold up, are selling from 20¢ to 25¢. A top selection of chrome kip is offered at 25¢ to 30¢. The lower sort is moving at 20¢ to 25¢.

Bark and combination sides are fairly active. No. 1 selections are quoted at 25¢ to 30¢. The lower grades are selling at 20¢ to 25¢. There is a brisk demand for elk. The selections are being offered at 25¢ to 30¢. A prime medium at 25¢ to 30¢ is moving more freely, with the lower grades sold close up weekly receipts and firm at 20¢ to 25¢.

Spits are selling in fair sized lots with some of the novelty grades sold down to bare floors. The prices for spits are offered at 25¢ to 30¢. The better selections, with cheaper leather held at 25¢ to 30¢.

A first quality of colored calf and side leather spits is listed at 13¢ to 15¢. The demand for stock lining spits is steady. Prices are unchanged. The price for the better sort is 45¢.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1927

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended January 29, 1927

CHICAGO					SAN FRANCISCO					CLEVELAND				
Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg
300 Adams Exp.	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1

PHILADELPHIA					CINCINNATI				
Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg
300 Adams Exp.	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1

ST. LOUIS					PITTSBURGH				
Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg
300 Adams Exp.	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1

MONTREAL					HARTFORD				
Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg
300 Adams Exp.	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1

DETROIT					BALTIMORE				
Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg
300 Adams Exp.	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1

SALT LAKE CITY					NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE				
Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg
300 Adams Exp.	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
400 All Am. Radio	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1

As subscriptions have been received in excess of the amount of Debentures offered, this advertisement appears only as a matter of record.

\$50,000,000 General Motors Acceptance Corporation TEN-YEAR SINKING FUND 6% GOLD DEBENTURES

Dated February 1, 1927
Interest payable February 1 and August 1
Due February 1, 1937
Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York City.
Debentures in denomination of \$1,000, in coupon form, registrable as to principal only, and in fully registered form.

Redeemable for the Sinking Fund as below described. Redeemable, at the option of the Corporation, in whole or in part, on 60 days' notice, on August 1, 1928, or February 1, 1929, at 104%, and on any interest date thereafter at 104% less 1/2 of 1% for each year or fraction thereof elapsed since February 1, 1929.

The Corporation will covenant to create a Sinking Fund for the purpose of retiring the following principal amounts of the Debentures during the years ending on the following dates, respectively, at not exceeding the redemption prices stated:

\$1,000,000 August 1, 1928, at 104%	\$5,000,000 August 1, 1933, at 101 1/2%
\$2,000,000 August 1, 1929, at 103 1/2%	\$5,000,000 August 1, 1934, at 101%
\$3,000,000 August 1, 1930, at 103 1/2%	\$5,000,000 August 1, 1935, at 101 1/2%
\$4,000,000 August 1, 1931, at 102 1/2%	\$10,000,000 August 1, 1936, at 100%
\$5,000,000 August 1, 1932, at 102%	\$10,000,000 February 1, 1937, at 100%

* Retirement during six months' period, including retirement of \$1,000,000 Debentures at maturity.
Sinking Fund moneys will be used for the purchase of Debentures at not exceeding the current redemption price, or if not so obtainable, for the redemption, on August 1 of each year commencing August 1, 1928, at the current redemption price, of Debentures called by lot.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
Mr. Curtis C. Cooper, President of the Corporation, has summarized as follows his letter describing this issue:

OWNERSHIP The entire capital stock of General Motors Acceptance Corporation, with the exception of directors' shares, is owned by General Motors Corporation. The Corporation was organized in January, 1919, under the investment company provisions of the New York State Banking Law, and is subject to examination by the State Superintendent of Banks. The Corporation employs approximately \$35,428,000 of capital funds, represented by capital stock of \$25,000,000 and surplus and undivided profits of \$10,428,000.

OBLIGATIONS AND ASSETS As of December 31, 1926, after giving effect to the issue of these Debentures, the outstanding obligations of the Corporation amount to \$215,546,000, consisting of \$50,000,000 5% Serial Gold Notes, \$50,000,000 Ten-Year Debentures (this issue), and \$115,546,000 of bank loans and short term notes. In comparison therewith, the Corporation has earning assets of \$270,055,148, of which \$37,930,000 is in the form of cash, and the balance in the form of notes and bills receivable with an average maturity of about 43 months.

EARNINGS The interest and discount charges on the borrowings of the Acceptance Corporation are the largest single factor in the cost of its operations, and the rates for its services are regulated so as to amply meet these charges. Its policies in this respect are radically different from those of an industrial or commercial enterprise and are comparable with those pursued by commercial banks in fixing rates on money loaned.

Year	Total Gross Income	Operating Expenses, Reserves, Taxes and Misc. Charges	Interest and Discount	Net Profit Available for Dividends
1922	\$6,003,362	\$3,774,866	\$1,929,790	\$9,708,768
1923	\$8,505,613	\$4,420,107	2,978,678	1,451,828
1924	11,065,111	5,324,136	3,493,798	2,247,177
1925	12,243,551	7,040,967	2,845,848	2,356,736
1926	10,701,825	15,042,156	8,466,466	5,193,203

The Corporation has consistently maintained the policy of charging for its services rates which yield a reasonable but not excessive banking profit on the capital employed. Such profit, after providing for the Corporation's expenses and obligations, has been sufficient to permit dividends since the end of 1922 at an average rate exceeding 12 1/2% since organization in 1919.

THE ABOVE DEBENTURES ARE OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION, SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS STATED BELOW, AT 100% AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, January 31, 1927, and will be closed in their discretion. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also in any case to award a smaller amount than applied for.

All subscriptions received are to be subject to the date authorization and issue of the Debentures as planned, and to approval by counsel of the form and validity of the documents and proceedings.

The amounts due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York funds to their order, and the date of payment (on or about February 15, 1927) will be stated in the notices of allotment. Temporary Debentures or Interim Certificates, exchangeable for definitive Debentures when received, will be delivered.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, New York THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY, New York
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, New York
New York, January 31, 1927.

LOS ANGELES DENVER LONDON STOCKS ARE IRREGULAR

LOS ANGELES					DENVER				
Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Chg
100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1
100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1	100 Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	98	99	+1

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The stock market was irregular today, with most of speculative movements to lower levels. Home rails continued in supply, traders selling on fears of coming Argentinean railroads continued in demand. Oils were not affected by rumors of a share war between Royal Dutch and Shell.

Textile issues were dull. Rubber shares were neglected. Royal Dutch was 32 1/2, Rio Tinto 39 1/2 and Courtauld 9 1/2.

The gilt edge division was not affected by weakness in sterling exchange and prospects of gold shipments to the United States on Wednesday.

DIVIDENDS
Colorado Fuel & Iron Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share, payable Feb. 25 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

Miller Rubber Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share, payable Feb. 15 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

Standard Oil Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share, payable Feb. 15 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

STANDARD POWER & LIGHT
The Standard Power & Light Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, reported net income of \$1,092,586 after including earnings of subsidiaries, net income for the year ended Nov. 30, 1926, of \$1,478,698 after taxes, depreciation, and minority interest and other charges.

ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL FINANCING
LONDON, Jan. 31.—Stipit North Italian Telephone Co. has obtained \$10,000,000 loan in New York. Società Italiana Servizi Marittimi is negotiating a \$10,000,000 loan.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT OFF
California crude oil production in the week ended Jan. 29 averaged 620,000 barrels daily, a decrease of 100,000 barrels from the preceding week. Low Angeles Basin output was 335,100 daily, a decline of 100,000.

SOMERSET CRUDE OIL PRICES
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 31.—Consolidation of two grades of crude oil quoted on the market here—Somerset medium and Somerset light in Cumberland lines, at a price of \$2.25 a barrel, was announced by purchasing agencies today. Herebefore, Somerset was quoted at \$2.50 while light was "Somerset grade in Cumberland lines."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Novel as seems Secretary Kellogg's plan of negotiating with the different factions in China

A Helpful Step for China

affairs. A recent special dispatch to the New York Times quotes the British Secretary of State for the Dominions as saying: "We are in negotiation with both the southern and northern Chinese leaders, offering them modifications of the present treaty position, so far-reaching, so generous, so considerate of Chinese susceptibilities, as will be seen when they are published, that it is impossible to conceive of their being rejected by any section of China."

To the same paper comes a special cable from Japan indicating that that nation too is preparing to negotiate with both Chinese factions so that when peace and order shall have been restored and a stable government erected, a treaty meeting Chinese views as to extraterritoriality and tariff autonomy will be ready for execution.

It seems probable, of course, that this concerted action of the three powers is the result of the interchange of communications between them. Secretary Kellogg made his first announcement of the policy which the United States was willing to adopt several days ago, and the statements by representatives of foreign countries appeared simultaneously. It would be a happy and a fortunate thing if this unity of action could endure. Both Great Britain and Japan have interests in China differing materially from those of the United States. It is probable that while the present disorders shall continue, a greater measure of military and naval protection for its nationals will be forced upon Great Britain than is made obligatory upon the United States. This is but a passing phase, however, of the great problem which is to aid the Chinese in reconstructing a stable government, and assuring to that government a friendly recognition by foreign powers. In this endeavor we shall hope to see the United States, Great Britain and Japan earnestly united.

Nearly two years ago a very notable conference was held at Johns Hopkins University and attended by American students of the Chinese problem, as well as by representatives of China. At that time the civil war which now rends that nation in twain was well under way. It was, however, most interesting to the Americans who participated in the discussion to see how quietly but how firmly the Chinese delegates put behind them all thought of the disorganized state of their government, treating it as though it were but a passing phase, and presenting a united front to the contentions of outsiders. Whether partisan of the Canton, the Peking, or the Shang Tso Ling faction, all the Chinese representatives were united upon the proposition that their nation in time would regain its integrity and that that process would be materially expedited by a cancellation of what they believed to be foreign limitations upon their rightful national sovereignty.

No one who attended that conference came away without the conviction that the extraterritorial privileges of western nations were forever lost in China. Few failed to sympathize with the Chinese point of view as to the injustice of a system by which Chinese customs revenues were collected by foreign agents, and administered at a vastly greater proportionate cost to the Chinese than were the revenues of the nations to which those representatives belong.

It is quite apparent that this view is now taken by the United States Department of State, and seemingly it is shared by the governments of the two other nations principally concerned. We believe that this forward step taken by President Coolidge, and so heartily concurred in, will go very far toward ameliorating the bitterness in China against foreign residents, and toward restoring peaceful conditions in that sorely disturbed land.

After all, Oriental ways are not our ways, and it may be worth while to ponder upon the remark made recently by a Chinese gentleman, resident in Boston, that their civil wars should not be taken too seriously, as they are but the Chinese form of conducting a general election.

When the Dominion Parliament settles down to work again, members will be called upon to give early consideration to the report of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims. When the Government appointed the commissioners last April, with Sir Andrew Rae Duncan as chairman, the Prime Minister expressed the view "that the commission should not interpret its instructions or its duties in any narrow or technical sense, but should take every opportunity for the fullest and frankest discussion of the economic difficulties facing this part of the Dominion, the endeavors which have been made to overcome them, the causes of any shortcomings in these endeavors, and the most effective and practicable remedies."

Canadian Maritime Province Claims

The commission held public sessions in the maritime cities and went as far west as Winnipeg to study the question of the routing of grain through the ports of Halifax and Saint John. Provincial government spokesmen, representative citizens and private individuals submitted evidence. It is acknowledged at the beginning of the report that "the Maritime Provinces have not prospered and developed, either in population or in commercial, industrial and rural enterprise, as fully as other portions of Canada." Parliament will be given an opportunity to readjust the balance.

Prior to Canadian confederation, the chief revenue in the provinces had been collected by means of customs and excise duties. When the Dominion took over all customs and excise

duties, it became necessary to assist the provinces by specific grants to maintain the machinery of provincial government. During the inquiry last year, the provinces satisfied the Royal Commission that they had a genuine claim to a readjustment of the financial arrangements that exist between the Dominion and themselves. Increases in the payments from the federal treasury to the three Maritime Provinces are recommended. Other recommendations include railway freight rate reductions on maritime lines, improved transportation facilities for fish and perishable freight generally, better port facilities for maritime commerce, action to stimulate the sale of Nova Scotia coal in central Canadian markets, more attention to the administration of the fishing industry, and renewed effort to obtain access to markets abroad for the produce of the Maritime Provinces.

The economic problems of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are evidently going to engage more than the usual amount of attention in the House of Commons at Ottawa this session. They seem to merit more attention, according to the report of the Royal Commission.

A draft agreement has been drawn up for joint political action between the British Co-operative Party and the British Labor Party. It has been approved by the national committees of the two organizations and is to come up for confirmation at their respective annual conferences. The Co-operative Party was

Politics and the British Co-operative Movement

formed in 1917 to support the political interests of the co-operative movement as a whole. It possesses a total membership of 2,597,000, and thus represents somewhat more than half of the larger body to which it is affiliated. It now has five representatives in the House of Commons, who sit and vote with Labor (i.e., with the Socialists). But in the constituencies the Co-operative Party has hitherto acted independently. The Labor Party has long desired to effect complete alliance with it, not only in order to prevent splitting of the progressive vote, but also because the co-operative distributing societies afford good centers for propaganda purposes, especially in agricultural districts which Labor has hitherto failed to capture.

There is also another reason. When the general strike took place, Labor leaders claimed the co-operative movement as their "commissariat department." They hoped that the movement would place at their disposal its vast resources representing £350,000,000 worth of the retail distributing trade of Britain. They argued that this ought to be the case, since the majority of the members of the co-operative societies are manual workers who individually more often than not vote for Labor. When it came to the test, however, the Labor Party was disappointed, and the strikers found that the co-operative societies' stores treated them no better and no worse than other clients in the matter of credit.

The point involved in this fact, however, has not yet been fully made. Many Labor subscribers to the co-operative movement deprecate this attitude. For example, sharp dispute is now going on in the London Co-operative Society as to whether a grant of £7000 made by that body to the Miners' Wives and Children's Distress Fund should not be increased. A considerable section of the subscribers in this case presses for the raising of the grant to £22,000. The committee of management, on the other hand, opposes this as financially unsound. A question affecting the whole constitution of the movement has thus arisen, since the committee of management of the London Co-operative Society points out that only by overruling the proposal can the financial danger be obviated of "any particular section of the members recommending unreasonable grants for specific objects in which they may be interested."

This consideration has to be taken into account in appraising the significance of the co-operative movement's entering politics. The more close the association with the Labor Party, the greater must be the pressure that can be brought to bear upon the societies to allow political considerations to override economic ones whenever an industrial crisis arises. The agreement between the Co-operative Party and the Labor Party is thus two-edged. It may help the societies to promote legislation they want. It may also commit them to action that may be quite other than financially beneficial to their members.

Gradually, as the world is regaining its balance from the stupendous upset that had its inception in the summer of 1914, some loose and straggling ends every now and then ask to be gathered up, that the international fabric may be restored whole as before the war. The existing controversy between the Hannevig group of shipping interests, now in liquidation, and the United States Shipping Board is a case in point as showing some of the difficulties of postwar readjustments; and the retirement of Helmer Bryn, for more than sixteen years the Norwegian Minister to the United States, merely emphasizes how diplomacy at times finds itself confronted with tasks that often lead to unforeseen situations.

There is no doubt that Minister Bryn, as representing his country in the United States, has done his best to protect the Norwegian interests and at the same time meet the Shipping Board fairly and openly. But it is no secret at all that he could not see his way to go the whole length of the Hannevig claims. This being so, the Norwegian Government recently sent to Washington, H. F. Gade, the Minister of Brazil, to continue the negotiations independently of the Norwegian Legation.

It goes without saying that a man who in the past has made himself so valuable to his country abroad, as is the case with Helmer Bryn, could not offhand be retired from the diplomatic service. In fact, various proposals were made to Mr. Bryn since he found himself unable to carry on in Washington under the conditions decreed by his Government. So far, however, he has

accepted no other portfolio. That Washington diplomatic and social circles will miss him greatly is almost a foregone conclusion.

Whether or not Mr. Gade will ultimately succeed Mr. Bryn at the American post, the fact is indisputable that he is at present confronted with a task that will demand his greatest skill as a diplomatist. The existing differences between the Hannevig interests and the Shipping Board are very considerable. Mr. Gade, however, is no stranger to America or American institutions. In fact, his first visit to the United States took place when he was only eighteen years of age. His mother was a native of Cambridge, Mass., and his father was for twenty-five years the American Consul-General at Oslo. He himself is a graduate of Harvard. Of recent years he has been the Minister to Brazil.

If a final agreement will be arrived at soon between the Hannevig interests and the Shipping Board, it is unquestionable that no one would be better pleased by such a result than Mr. Gade's predecessor at Washington in the conduct of negotiations. The diplomatic relations between Norway and the United States have always been of the best. It cannot be that the American Shipping Board will wish to be other than fair to those who gave themselves wholeheartedly to the protection of the country's interests during the trying war period. The shipping experiences of men like Hannevig and his associates proved a valuable aid. The question of compensation in the final analysis is of a kind that ought to prove itself amenable to reasonable adjustment with due regard for what is just and proper to both sides in the controversy.

Never was it more necessary than now to send forth again and again by understanding and demonstration that God is Love. It is well to remember that Christian governments, no matter under what form of law and order they may establish punishments, will never be efficient nor will they establish the law and order desired until governmental authority uses its full power under the great spiritual ideal: "God is Love."

The eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth method of the heathen, denounced by the Master and yet still kept in some of the states of the American Union and elsewhere in the form of capital punishment, is in direct denial of that great fundamental of all true law and order: "Thou shalt not kill." Thou shalt not kill is as applicable to governments of people as it is to individuals wherever spiritual ideals prevail. Such capital punishment is in conflict with the great love put forth by Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount. Are we then as Christians keeping faith with the word of God—with the precepts of the great Galilean—when with heathenish mesmerism we substitute for their love the barbaric death penalty?

We are digging from the dust of centuries what once were Nineveh and Tyre, the homes of the Pharaohs, where paraded what was called the majesty of Greece and of Rome. They forgot God and followed the false gods of hatred and revenge, even by law, and we learn their history from fragments telling of their attempts to set aside the great injunction: "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." Are we safer than they were when we follow their gods of hatred and revenge and attempt to set aside the great commandment: "Thou shalt not kill"—even by law?

Can Christians believe honestly that legalized capital punishment, against the intent of "Thou shalt not kill," is less sinful in the eyes of God because it has governmental consent—under the law? Is it not better for all of us, more loving, more in the spirit of Christian progress, to keep faith with the Master in: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Following this spiritual thought, let us hold high the desire that the fullness of the real power of "God is Love" will speak to all governments everywhere, and that out of this great hope must come the blessing which will make "Thou shalt not kill" part of our law and order, guiding governments, guiding individuals.

Editorial Notes

Surely none will take exception to the sentiment expressed by Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Foreign Minister, at the convocation of the Japanese Diet in Tokyo, to the effect that his nation's foreign relations will be governed by the fundamental of "extension of honest friendship to all nations." He was speaking particularly on the subject of China, Soviet Russia and the United States; and it is worth noting that the policy of friendship was further emphasized in the speech on the same occasion by Premier Wakatsuki. Conscious of their important mission as guardians of the peace of the Pacific, he said that he felt convinced that the United States and Japan would stand side by side for all time in friendly accord for the fulfillment of such responsibilities. Incidentally, Japan welcomed all efforts toward limitation of armament, he told the Diet, and he added that he confidently hoped that fair and practicable schemes for that purpose would be worked out. World peace, it would seem, is much more in the world thought than it was even only a few years ago.

That clean journalism is exercising an influence that is growing constantly is seen, by those with eyes to see, in various evidences coming to light here, there and everywhere. One of the latest is the plea by the Connecticut Federation of Women's Clubs, for the suppression in the Connecticut press of details of a separation suit that is occupying considerable space in certain publications, made in a resolution adopted at a special meeting held in New London. This meeting was attended by delegates from various sections of the State, having been called especially for action on this resolution, so that it can be fairly said to be a representative action. And the fact that it was adopted unanimously as "in the interests of the welfare of the Connecticut home," indicates strongly that it typifies a general sentiment in the State. What is needed is a lot more of just this very same thing.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT IN JOHANNESBURG

THE gold-mining industry of the Witwatersrand has been often described, but every time one comes back to Johannesburg one is more impressed both by its unique character and by the extraordinary part which it has played and still plays in the history of South Africa. It is the key to its prosperity, it has caused at least one war, and it has been the scene of more than one attempt at revolution.

The modern era in South Africa began with the discovery of the diamond "pipes" in Kimberley, in the early 'seventies.' A few years later the prospectors who had been seeking gold in quartz rock and alluvial diggings began to talk about the unique "banket" formation of the Rand. "Banket" was the name given by the Boer farmers to a popular form of almond rock, candy, and the same name was given to the thin layer of reef, bearing gold in invisible quantities diffused within it, because of its similarity of appearance.

This "banket" reef, varying from three or four to forty or fifty inches in width, runs for some fifty miles east and west along the highveld ridge known as the Witwatersrand. From the outcrop it slopes steeply downward for an unknown distance and depth. For a time there was dispute as to whether it would exist and be payable to work at deep levels. But it is now being successfully worked at a depth of more than 7000 feet.

This reef is the scene of by far the greatest and most concentrated mining industry in the world. For fifty miles you can see the mine head gears stretching away to east and west, with the great attendant dumps of crushed rock and the little towns alongside which supply their workers' needs, and with Johannesburg, a city of 175,000 white inhabitants, in the center, the focus of the industry and indeed of the industrial and financial life of the whole country.

It is a strange feeling to go down 7000 feet underground and to see the narrow strip of "banket" reef, often but a few inches wide, running along the roofs and floors of the slopes, showing on its face not a trace of the value within it, and to realize that the whole of this vast industry, producing gold to the value of more than £40,000,000 a year, is organized to extract this thin film of rock from the valueless strata which imprison it and bring it to the surface.

Once there, the method of treatment is hardly less interesting. The "banket" is first separated from the other rock brought down by the blasting dynamite. It is then crushed by the roaring stamp batteries until water can pass it through a small mesh sieve. Next it is washed over corduroy cloth, in the folds of which a little more than 50 per cent of the gold settles, the residue being sent to the cyanide tanks, where most of what remains of the gold is extracted by chemical means. The goldless residue then goes to the dumps, while the gold is melted into bars.

As has already been said, modern South Africa began with the discovery of Kimberley and the Rand. Before that time it was an agricultural, or more properly a pastoral, land, with a few small ports at the coast. It was the mines which built the railways, which brought in the urban population, which produced the revenues for the Government and which paid for the schools and roads and well-run municipalities that are so conspicuous a feature of modern South Africa.

But if the gold mines of the Rand have been the main source of South African prosperity, paying out more than £30,000,000 a year for stores and wages, they have also made much of its political history. It was the controversy between the "uitlanders" of the Witwatersrand and the patriarchal government of President Kruger which pre-

cipitated first the Jameson raid, and then the Anglo-Boer war of 1899.

It was the controversy between the mine owners and the white miners which, after several premonitory outbreaks, exploded in the famous revolution of 1922, when there was open war between the Communists and the Government for several days along the whole reef.

Today everything is prosperous and quiet. But the reputation of the Witwatersrand as the center alike of vitality and disturbance in South Africa is not likely to disappear. Everybody is mooting the question, "Is the end of the gold-mining industry going to be as rapid and dramatic as its beginning?" Sir Robert Kotze, the government mining engineer, only a year ago issued a report in which he examined the prospects of the Rand. His report was not exactly cheerful reading for its population.

He implied that the possibility of indefinite expansion of the existing industry had closed. Unless some totally unforeseen and unforeseeable discovery was made, the limits of the industry were already in sight. It was not practicable to mine at a greater depth than 7500 feet. The central areas were gradually being worked out. On both the East and the West Rand the limits were in sight, and some of the recent mines had closed down because the ore did not pay the cost of operation. Finally, he estimated that on the basis of mines now in existence, some 23 per cent would be exhausted in five years, more than 50 per cent in ten years, and about three-quarters in fifteen years.

Unless, therefore, new mines can be brought into operation or the working areas of old ones extended, not only has the gold-mining industry, which has carried South Africa economically upon its back for forty years, reached its zenith, but within a few years it will undergo a decline almost as rapid as its growth. As usual, the optimists declare that something is certain to "turn up," while the pessimists gloomily look for inevitable doom.

For the moment, the optimists certainly seem to be in a considerable majority. The expansion of the city, and especially of the suburbs, in the last fifteen years, is simply amazing. The only parallel to it is probably Detroit. And the residential portions are not to be surpassed anywhere for beauty. The genius of Sir Herbert Baker and the old Cape Dutch tradition of architecture, together with a lie of the land and a climate singularly adapted for gardening, has produced peculiarly bright and cheerful suburbs.

But Johannesburg has not been content with suburbs. Since the Great War it has built a university, and an art gallery designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, while its schools have grown so rapidly that the old monopoly which Cape Colony used to possess for the education of the young bids fair to be destroyed.

In only one respect has Johannesburg stood still. Its railway station is still the unsightly straggling mass it has always been, and rumor has it that the cause is a quarrel with the Wanderers Sporting Club about the purchase of new ground, which has been going on for at least twenty years.

Johannesburg is the only really modern industrial city in South Africa. Pretoria and Bloemfontein are urban seats of government, deeply influenced by the leisurely backveld life behind them. Kimberley is stifled by the tradition of the De Beers monopoly. Cape Town leans back upon the past, the guardian of culture and tradition.

Johannesburg, despite anything else that may be said about it, is the most energetic, the most vital, the most productive center of South African activity. It will be a hard day for Africa if the means are not found for maintaining its prosperity.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

THE Russian winter was rather slower than usual in its appearance this year, but it came at last and Moscow took on its characteristic covering of snow and ice. All the familiar winter sights are now to be seen; the street cars with their panes of glass so completely frosted that one has to rely on the conductor's announcements to know the stations as they are passed; the piles of snow in the streets which are ultimately carried away by little wooden peasant carts; the periodical small avalanches of snow which are hurled from the roofs of houses in order to relieve the strain on the buildings. Several skating ponds in Moscow are well patronized, while devotees of skiing find good conditions for their sport on the hills on the outskirts of the city.

The Society of Old Bolsheviks, which has its headquarters in the Kremlin, now numbers 440 members. Candidates for membership must be able to prove membership in the Communist Party for a period of at least eighteen years. The 440 Old Bolsheviks are a tiny numerical leaven in a party that now includes more than 1,000,000 members and candidates; but their influence is altogether out of proportion to their numbers. The "old Bolshevik" is a very distinctive type of Communist, formed and hardened by years of underground work, imprisonment and exile, under the Tsarist regime.

A new city, Aldansk, has sprung up in the wilds of Siberia as a result of the recent development of the Aldan gold mines. Aldansk now boasts a branch of the State Bank, a library and five schools. Caravans of camels plod through the Siberian wastes to bring food to the 17,000 workers who inhabit the mushroom city, which has no rail communication with the outside world. It is not altogether isolated from the outside world, however, for the Aldan Gold Trust has installed a radio station which keeps the gold diggers in touch with the more important developments of the day.

The fruits of the Crimean Peninsula, in southern Russia, especially its apples, grapes and pears, have long been famous in Russia. They are now beginning to find markets outside of Russia, dealers in Germany and England having placed some orders for them. The Crimean fruits are said to make satisfactory impression abroad, although in England the movement to buy fruits grown within the Empire is an obstacle to the importation of Crimean products. Seven thousand tons of sugar recently left Odessa for India; and this is regarded as something of a triumph for Soviet export, because of the keen competition which was encountered.

The Muscovite has no reason to complain of lack of amusement. Besides two opera houses, the city possesses two circuses, thirty theaters, eighty-five public moving picture houses and 190 workers' and employees' clubs with moving picture facilities.

Russia is now in the process of taking a census which, it is hoped, will give an accurate picture of the population of the Soviet Union and its distribution. The census will cover all parts of the Union, with the exception of certain remote arctic regions which are inaccessible at this time of the year. Even the bezprizorni, or homeless children, whose numbers have hitherto defied accurate computation, are being included in the present census, so far as possible. Squads of indefatigable census takers surround the stations and public squares which are the favorite haunts of the wails and count them to the best of their ability. In addition to other advantages, it is felt that a census, by determining the density of the population in various regions, will assist the Government in formulating economic plans for the future. One of the first Russian censuses of which there is a record took place in the time

of Catherine the Great and it was accompanied by a mass flight of peasants into the woods to escape being counted. They apparently feared that the census was connected with something unpleasant, like taxes or military service. No such phenomenon has been observed in connection with the present census, however.

The Soviet Commissariat for Posts and Telegraphs is planning to spend 120,000,000 rubles on a five-year building program for enlarging and improving the Russian telephone service. Besides remodeling and improving the telephone service in various individual cities, the plan contemplates the extension of the existing intercity telephone communications as far south as Tiflis, the capital of Georgia, and as far east as Sverdlovsk and Cheliabinsk, and the building of continuous telephone lines up to the Latvian and Polish frontiers, with a view to making possible regular telephone communication between Moscow and Berlin and other European centers. Telephones will be installed in more than 3000 township administrative centers.

The Moscow Peasants' Home has just celebrated the fourth anniversary of its establishment. This institution was founded for the benefit of the numerous hodok, or peasant petitioners, who come to Moscow, often as representatives of their village communities, for the purpose of seeking legal advice and redress of grievances. The Peasants' Home serves the varied purposes of the club, inexpensive hotel, free library and general information center for the visiting peasants, many of whom are very poor. It employs a staff of people who direct the peasants to the proper governmental departments and give them advice as to how to present their cases. It provides the peasants with board and lodging at very low rates and provides its guests with lectures on agricultural and general educational subjects, together with occasional radio concerts and other entertainments.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Regarding the 'Star-Spangled Banner'"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: After reading the letter in the MONITOR, published under the caption, "Regarding the 'Star-Spangled Banner,'" and signed M. A. S., in which an old British national anthem not now used was quoted, the thought came to me that it would be a wonderful thing if the United States and England would agree to both teach and use this anthem with the change of the one word "Britains" to the word "national." The poem would then be as follows:

God bless our native land,
May heaven's protecting hand
Still guard our shore;
May peace her power extend,
Foe be transformed to friend,
And national rights depend
On war no more.

And not this land alone,
But be Thy mercies known
From shore to shore,
May all the nations see
That men should brothers be,
And form one family
The wide world o'er.

Would it not be the beginning of a truly international anthem? With two great nations singing this song and desiring that other nations also adopt it as their own, who can say that its truth and prayer would not help to harmonize the whole world and bring to earth that peace and good will toward men so much desired? E. VON K. R. Syracuse, N. Y.